REGD. NO. B.1065

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

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VOL. XXII NO. 302 BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

REVOLT IN LIBERAL RANK AND FILE

Demand For Change In Party Creed

Scrap Dominion Status And Substitute "Swaraj"

REORGANISATION PLAN

BOMBAY, December 23.

The omission of the term Dominion Status as the goal of British policy in India from the preamble to the reform proposals in spite of repeated requests and representations by the Liberal Party in India to both the British Government and the British Parliament, has it is stated caused considerable resentment among the Liberals in general and the younger section among them in particular.

Change Of Creed

It is stated that this resentment has led the younger section to decide to try to get the creed of the Liberal Party changed at the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Liberal Federation. Accordingly it is understood that some of the young Liberals of Bombay have given notice of their decision to move a resolution at the Poona meeting with a view to have the creed of the Liberal Party changed.

Far-reaching effects

If the resolution proposed by this group is accepted by a majority of Liberals assembled at Poona, Liberal circles believe, it will have far-reaching consequences.

According to the present constitution the Liberal creed is stated thus:—"The object of the National Liberal Federation of India and its component organisations is the attainment by all constitutional means of Swaraj (responsible self-government and Dominion Status for India) at the earliest possible date."

BID FOR SWARAJ.

The protogonists of the resolution referred to above want to drop the words "Responsible self-government and Dominion Status for India" and only retain the expression Swaraj. It is pointed out that such an amendment of the constitution of Liberal Party will attract a larger number of nationalists to the Liberal fold and in order to achieve this end they have also drawn up a scheme for the reorganisation of the Liberal Party laying special stress on constructive activities and co-operation with all political parties to achieve Swaraj for India.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

The following are the two draft resolutions which they have given notice of:—

"Whereas in spite of authoritative declarations that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress was Dominion Status and in spite of the Indian demand that the same should be given a definite statutory recognition, the Joint Parliamentary Committee has refused to do so and the British Parliament has also declined to give definite recognition to this ideal by rejecting by an overwhelming majority the amendment moved by the Labour Party in this behalf;

And whereas, in the opinion of the National Liberal Federation, the time has come to make an attempt to bring together all the progressive elements in the country with a view to the speedier attainment of India's political objective, this National Liberal Federation is of opinion that a suitable change should be effected in its creed and that the objects of the National Liberal Federation should henceforth be defined as follows:—

"SWARAJ" AS OBJECTIVE.

"The object of the National Liberal Federation of India and its component organisations is the attainment of Swaraj at the earliest possible date by all constitutional means.

"The Federation and its component organisations will work for a higher standard of national efficiency by means of administrative reforms, the wider spread of education, the improvement of public health, intensive economic development, the promotion of inter-communal unity and the giving of equal opportunities to all classes with a view to the early eradication of the backward conditions of certain sections of the population."

REORGANISATION PLAN.

"The National Liberal Federation of India is of opinion that there is urgent need for the formation of a country-wide Liberal Political Organisation, and that it is the duty of the Liberal Party to so extend and establish its organisations as to ensure the progress of the country on sound and healthy national lines and calls upon all members and associations belonging to this school of thought to work for the collection of necessary funds and to secure members and workers necessary to build up the Liberal Party.

CHANGES IN PARTY.

(2) With this end in view the National Liberal Federation resolves that the following changes should be introduced in the organisation of the party, the constitution of which should be on the following lines:—

(a) Besides the President for the year and the General Secretaries to be elected by the Annual Federation, the Working Committee of the Federation shall consist of not more than ten members, three of whom shall be nominated by the President and seven shall be elected by the first meeting of the All-India Council.

COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP.

(b) The Council of the Federation shall consist of 75 members of which the provinces of Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras shall elect 15 each and 15 members shall be elected by other provinces. The Council shall have power to co-opt not more than 25 members, over and above this number. The annual subscription for membership of the Council shall be Rs. 10 only.

PROVINCIAL QUOTAS.

(c) The Liberal Associations in the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Allahabad and Madras shall contribute annually Rs. 150 each to the funds of the Federation, and the contributions of the other

(Continued on page 8).

REJECT J. P. C. FREAK

Goodwill Of Sister Communities Is Real Safeguard

NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN'S X'MAS MESSAGE OF SWADESH

The Nationalist Christian Party has issued a Christmas message, in the course of which it says:—

Christmas Season has been particularly looked upon as the time to revive happy memories of the past, and to wish peace and happiness to mankind. But as the Nationalist Christian Party looks back on its career of more than four years, it finds the memories quite bitter enough. Mother India has just passed through a second 'fiery ordeal.' The country has made tremendous sacrifices and cheerfully borne untold sufferings, which, though they to-day seem to have gone in vain, must and will bear fruit in the near future. The Nationalist Christian Party, too, together with the other National organisations, was declared illegal. Many of its members have undergone long terms of imprisonment, and others made sacrifices in other ways.

What message of peace can the Nationalist Christian Party give, when the whole of India is in a deplorably troublous and pitiable state? Though the Indian National Congress has withdrawn civil disobedience (restricting it only to Gandhiji) the Government policy remains practically unchanged. The Emergency Ordinance Acts are still in force.

REJECT THE FREAK

Attempts have repeatedly been made by the British diplomats to satisfy India with sweet words and sympathetic promises. There were some who expected a square deal from the Round Table Conferences, but the Conference-wallas, who sat at the tables with pious hope of enjoying 'delicious dishes' at the generous hands of the British, were served with empty plates and returned back hungry and disappointed. The Round Tables gave birth to an off-spring, the White Paper, which in return has brought forth a freak in the form of the J. P. C. Report, in rejecting which the Nationalist Christian Party wholeheartedly joins with the rest of India.

THE "AWARD" CHARM

Magician MacDonald has invented and presented to India a new 'charm' in the shape of the Communal Award, to help us to combat the evil effects of our stars. India knows what its results will be. Communalism will gain ascendancy and Nationalism will be forced into the background.

Whilst reiterating its emphatic and unequivocal condemnation of the Award, the Party once again declares its unreserved support to Joint Electorates, and agrees with the Indian National Congress that a Constituent Assembly is the fittest body to solve the communal problem.

We sometimes hear of some Church dignitories (who, by the way, are supposed to have no business to meddle with politics) and of some sectional Christian associations pleading before Viceroys and Governors for protections and safeguards. What an unfortunate position this to find that we have not yet realised that our real safeguard and safety lie in the goodwill of the sister communities. It is high time that we as Indians realised that our place is with the other communities who are fighting valiantly for the liberation of our country.

The Nation is at present engaged in constructive activities. Let us also contribute our mite in this direction by patronising Swadeshi and particularly abstaining from all kinds of intoxicating drinks which will certainly be a good beginning of the ultimate aim before us.

SUBSIDIES FOR RAW MATERIALS

New German Law Aims At Country's Economic Independence

BERLIN, Dec. 22.

The grant subsidies for the purpose of extending Germany's raw material resources is authorised by a law published to-night. The measure, which aims at furthering the country's economic independence, does not specify the industries which are to enjoy this State support, but it is generally assumed that it will apply to those front rank industries which are experimenting with a view to finding adequate substitutes for foreign raw materials.—Reuter's Special.

LABOUR CONSULTS MAHATMAJI

Attempts To Ascertain Truth Of Millowners' Move

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 23.

As the Labour Association has not yet received officially the resolutions about the wage cut, etc., passed by the Millowners' Association it has addressed a letter to the latter drawing attention to press reports about them and enquiring if they were correct.

The Labour Association in the meantime has written to Mahatma Gandhi seeking his advice in the matter and is busy taking census of all workmen in the city with a view to making the association more powerful.—A. P.

BARODA GIRL GUIDES HONOURED

"They Helped To Remove Prejudice Against Inlians"

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 23.

Twenty-one girl guides of Baroda who returned after an extensive tour of Africa were presented an address of welcome by the citizens of Ahmedabad this evening.

Mr. Balvantrai Takore, President of the Municipality who presided said that the girl guides had done a great deal to remove prejudices against Indians in Africa.—A. P.

18 PERSONS ARRESTED

Cartloads Of Contraband 'Charas' Recovered

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23.

One of the biggest raids made during recent years was carried out by Mr. M. Y. Kidwai, Circle Inspector of Excise police in a village in Kajoo District of Allahabad.

The raiding party consisted of Excise Inspectors Messrs. N. B. Sharma Kharag Singh, Dharni Prasad (Station officer), Thakur Jang Bahadur Singh and another Sub-Inspector Masud Ahmad Khan, besides seven excise peons, six police constables and about 50 other men.

As a result of the search, 18 persons were arrested and cartloads of contraband charas recovered. A large number of complete sets—for illicit distillation and illicit liquor was also recovered and taken possession of.—United Press.

War Office Appointments

LONDON, Dec. 23.

War Office announces Colonel R. Evans will be brigadier, General Staff, Western Commond, India from 20-5-35, and Colonel T. B. Harris, Deputy Chief Engineer, Northern Command, from 9-7-35.—Reuter.

Can Suppress Old Age And Put Off Death!

Dr. Voronoff Explains 'Glandular Grafting'

WHY 'KILL' YOURSELF?

Rejuvenation Expert On His Mission To Java

The full significance of the rejuvenation operation was explained at length by Dr. Serge Voronoff, rejuvenation expert, in an interview with the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle."

Nearly one thousand persons had undergone the operation, said the doctor, and the results in all cases were satisfactory.

What Is Rejuvenation?

Explaining what rejuvenation meant the Doctor said, "With the exception of diseases caused by the microbes, functional troubles of our organs are, in most cases, the consequences of disturbance in the glandular secretions. Such being the case, it is the cause of the malady that must be investigated, and not the harmful effect secondarily observed in the organ affected."

CAUSES OF OLD AGE.

Describing the causes of old age, he said that with advancing years the number of noble cells specially adapted for a vital function, became diminished and they were replaced by connective tissues cells, which were incapable of fulfilling the same function. Thence followed the disorganisation of the whole of the function of the body, old age and death.

Though death was inevitable at sometime or other, natural death was extremely rare at the age at which it habitually occurred.

"Every person dying between the age of 70 and 90 is a person who is 'killed.' The problem is to find how not to be so 'killed.'

IMPORTANCE OF GLANDS.

Dealing with the glands in the human body, Dr. Voronoff said he attached greatest importance to them. The removal of the stomach or a great part of the intestines or of a kidney would be infinitely less prejudicial than the suppression of the glands.

"The functioning of our organs depends," he continued. "Directly on the activity of our glands, and when this functioning is interrupted the cause must be sought in the majority of cases, not in the condition of this or that organ, but in the state of the gland which regulates it?"

TRANSPLANTATION OF GLANDS

"These glands have the same functions among all animals, secrete the same liquids and produce the same effects as in man. The internal secretion of a sheep's or a dog's gland is identical with that of a man, and if a gland from one of the animals were transplanted in the body of a man, it would have the same influence as his original gland of the functioning of the organs which it regulates.

"The reverse is equally true. If the gland of a man were grafted on any kind of animal that gland should act like the animal's own original gland. The reason is that all these glands act solely by means of the chemical substance which they elaborate and this substance is chemically the same in all subjects. Where the difference occurs is in the various tissues on which the same liquid acts, their varying degrees of perfection, their evolution in the animal scale. The thyroid gland of a man acting on the brain of a dog, would be able to arouse only the functioning of the brain of that animal in relation with the latter's own nature and to influence its capacity to manifest the thoughts and sentiments of a dog.

"On the other hand, a dog's thyroid gland in furnishing to the organism of a man the chemical substance, which the brain needs to enable it to perform its function, would cause those functions to be fulfilled according to the capacity of human cerebral cells, brought to a degree of perfection that those of the lower animals have not reached.

CAN SUPPRESS OLD AGE!

As regards combatting old age, he stated, "we cannot avoid death, but we can nevertheless stave it off to the extreme limit of the possible; to do this, however, we must suppress old age, in much the same way as we can cure a disease.

"By the grafting of the interstitial glands, to which may be added, according to individual indicatons, that of the thyroid gland and of the pituitary body, we may be saved from old age and we can be given the joy of dying young at an age which is not at present reached even by very old men!"

GLANDULAR GRAFTING.

"Dr. Voronoff then dealt with his own method of glandular grafting. Asked why this transplantation of the glands proved to be a failure, he said, the graft must provide that the blood of the bearer, shall penetrate the transplanted gland and furnish it with the nutriment without which the life of no organ was possible. The transplanted gland, not being connected with either the veins or the arteries of its new host, was unable to secure the blood necessary to nourish its cells, it constituted a dead body within a living organism which could not tolerate it. The glands thus transplanted were always reabsorbed and at the end of a few weeks, or at most some months not a trace of them remained.

THE "MODUS OPERANDI."

He then gave a brief account of how he carried on the operation. He found a method of creating a condition by irritation or scratching, at the place of graft, when blood circulation became rapid, the arteries were congested and new arteries were thus created which penetrated into the grafted gland. To ensure the flow of blood further, he would cut the gland into four sections so that

(Continued on page 9.)

Administrative Exile?

FATE OF ARRESTED SOVIET LEADERS

Special Tribunal To Try Zinovieff & Kamenev

MOSCOW, December 22.

It is now officially stated that M. Zinovieff and M. Kamenev, with a number of their supporters, were arrested on the 16th December in connection with the murder of M. Kirov.

But, as there is not sufficient evidence to justify the trial of M. Zinovieff, M. Kamenev and five out of the 13 others, they have been handed over to a special tribunal which will consider their "administrative exile". Investigation of the cases of the remaining eight prisoners continues.—Reuter.

(It will be recalled that, following the expulsion of M. Leon Trotsky from Russia, Messieurs Bukharin, Radek, Zinovieff, Kamenev and Rykowsky, were also expelled from the Communist Party and were stripped of the very important positions they occupied in it. M. M. Zinovieff and Kamenev were among those taken back in the fold on their tendering unqualified apology and pledging loyalty to the existing regime.)

INTERNED IN HER FATHER'S HOUSE

DACCA, Dec. 23.

Miss Hemalata Ghosh, a Matriculation examinee, daughter of the late Babu Ram Chandra Ghosh of Thatari Bazar Road, Dacca, has been ordered to be interned at her father's residence.—United Press.

STOP PRESS.

SAARLANDERS FROM U. S. WELCOMED

SAARBRUCKEN, Dec. 23.

In striking contrast to the reception of foreign troops, there was an uproarious welcome to 350 Saarlanders from North and South America, whose fares and expenses were paid in return for the promise of vote for Germany on 13th January. As they emerged from the station a great cheer arose, arms were raised in Nazi salute, the crowd sung the Horst-wessel song but there were no flags in accordance with the decree. The last flag to be hauled down, last night, was of the Deutsche Front headquarters, which remained up until the police intervened. The last detachment of Italian troops arrived in the afternoon, and was received in customary silence by the inhabitants.—Reuter's Special.

INCREASE IN U. S. WORLD TRADE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

A big increase in the United States world trade is revealed by figures for the year ended 30/6/34. Exports increased 42 per cent. in value, and 18 per cent. in volume; imports 47 per cent. in value, and 20 per cent. in volume, compared with the previous year.

The value of exports to and imports from Europe increased 38 and 48 per cent. value, respectively.—Reuter's Special.

Rs. 1000 Prizes ATTRACTION COMPETITION PAGE 12

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a Suitable Match of reformed views for an accomplished girl of 17-18 years, fair and beautiful of a High Caste Hindu family The girl knows Telugu, Marathi, Gujarati and Hindi. A vegetarian is preferable. Please apply with full particulars to Dr. S. R. Machave, Kandevadi, Bombay. (3435).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Applications, accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, are invited for two posts of Hon. Lady Doctors (Obstetrician & Gynaecologist) with higher qualifications, Indian or Foreign, on an honorarium of Rs. 150 p.m. so as to reach the Chairman, Board of Management, Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital & Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad, on or before the 5th January, 1935. The candidates should state their nationality, age, experience if any and appointments held. The appointment will be for a period of three years in the first instance with two month's notice on either side (9362).

Wanted young Anglo-Indian Lady Canvasser of good appearance, with respectable connections for American Pearl Jewellery—on Commission basis. Apply Shivrao, Parekh House, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4. (R3431).

Wanted—Solicitor as Assistant in Attorneys' Office. Apply Box No. 3428, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—(1) Assistant Director, (2) Camera-man, (3) Assistant Camera-man, (4) Make-up Man, (5) Laboratory In-Charge, (6) Accountant. Apply sharp, stating qualifications and minimum salary acceptable to The General Manager, Ideal Films Ltd., 22, Abbott Road, Lucknow." (3420).

Wanted an Astrologer, well-equipped in English with any vernacular. Write your experience to: J. M. Pandit, Deolali. (3425).

Wanted Canvassers on small pay and commission, well-placed with local and upcountry Druggists, Physicians and Stores, and guaranteeing business in drugs of known Indian Chemical Works. Apply Kanga, 70-C, Govalia Tank Road, Bombay 7. 3430

Wanted an intelligent, hard-working Graduate, holding a good degree of a recognised foreign University in Oil Technology or Chemical Engineering, to be trained for the post of Works Assistant. Salary Rs. 200/25/350. Apply with full particulars to Swastik Oil Mills Ltd., 27, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay. (9402).

Wanted 5 capable assistants as Store-keeper and agent for Perfumery goods. Salary Rs. 100 p.m. Travelling and rent extra. For particulars apply BECPWO, Post Box No. 6729, Calcutta. (3434).

Wanted capable Travelling Representatives and One Store-keeper for large Factory. Cash security 2000—5000 essential. Also fast Shorthand-Typist. State salary expected. Box No. 3438 "The Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an experienced and capable Folding Overseer (Fancy lines) for local Cotton Mills. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 9400. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for a mofussil High School a Graduate strong in Persian. Stating age, experience and the lowest salary expected. Apply Box No. 9380, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an F.R.C.S.(England) as Medical Officer, Parekh Dispensary, Surat on Rs. 300—10—350 plus Rs. 30 House Rent p.m. Apply with full particulars and copies of testimonials to the Chief Officer, Borough Municipality, Surat before 10-1-1935. (9328)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

53. DENTISTS.

Dr. M.B.B.S. writes:—"It is over six years now I was cured of Pyorrhoea by Dr. Jehangir Nariman's (Dentist) special treatment. Strongly recommend all." Save your precious teeth. Pyorrhoea clinic, Charni Road, Tram junction, Grant Road. (7703).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Educated gentleman of means wants to be Partner in well-known book-publishing firm. Please apply Box 3416, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Gentleman of culture and good credit requires loan of Rs. 3,000 on pro-note. Can convince of ample security. Will repay Rs. 200 monthly. Write to Box No. 2433, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Excellent Small-Loan-Facilities Against Approved Securities. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3322).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted energetic and influential gentlemen in all parts of Bombay Presidency to work as Chief and Special Agents in the Life Department of the Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Departments other than Life being organised. Please communicate stating previous experience and the business you can guarantee. with N. K. Bhartiya & Sons, Managing Agents, P.O. Box No. 42, Cawnpore. (3438)

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

129. SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

Radio-Clearance Sale. Cleared at revolution prices. Radio Repairs, all types Radio Sets, Amplifiers, Repaired at moderate charges. "Akash-Wani" Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, (3436).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly, low price, propaganda, not profiteering. RIGHT AGENCY, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum, Bombay. (3122)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE will award in February, 1935, two Research Studentships tenable for two years from April, 1935. The studentships are of the value of Rs. 100 per mensem during the first year and Rs. 125 per mensem during the second. One will be allotted in Botany (Cotton Breeding) and the other in Cotton Entomology if suitable applications are received.

The qualification required is an honours degree of an Indian University or its equivalent in the special subject offered. Special weight will be attached to post-graduate research and agricultural experience.

Applications must reach the Director of Agriculture of a candidate's Province or State before 10th January, 1935.

Application forms and full particulars have been supplied to all Directors of Agriculture and to Registrars of Indian Universities and may also be obtained from the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Forms will be supplied only to applicants who appear to be qualified. 9411.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the Malabar Timber Co., Ltd. (in liquidation).

By direction of the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers, Notice is hereby given that the said Judge has appointed MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1935, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) at the High Court of Bombay to make a call on all the contributories of the abovenamed Company and that the said call shall be for Rs. 20 per share.

All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day hour and place to offer objections to such call.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI and DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator of the Malabar Timber Company Limited.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1934. 9412

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY No. 177 of 1934.

Re: BHAGWANDAS PRAGJI SHAH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kolbhat Lane, Kalbadevi, formerly doing business as a dealer in piecegoods in partnership with Mangalchand Lallubhai Chandulal Wadilal, Liladhar Jiwraj and Manji Jiwraj under the name of Chimanlal Liladhar at Mulji Jetha Market, Old Gopal Gully, up to 1928 and now a Servant in the employ of B. Ratilal Broker in Japanese piece-goods at Kalbadevi:

..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 19th March, 1935, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1934.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar. 9418

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 1617 of 1934.

VINAYAK VITHAL JOGLEKAR and HARI VITHAL JOGLEKAR, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay. .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

GOPAL KASHINATH and Co., alias GOPAL KASHINATH MANOHAR, a firm, till lately carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents at Kathya Bazaar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

To

GOPAL KASHINATH MANOHAR, As partner and the person in management of the business of the defendant firm abovenamed.

The Plaintiffs have filed this suit against the defendant firm abovenamed under Order 37, Rule 2, of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 6,771 for principal amount and interest and further interest as mentioned in the Plaint herein and costs, viz., Rs. 200 on the foot of the Agreement dated 21st January, 1933, copy whereof is annexed to the Plaint herein and you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof for leave to appear and defend the suit and in default of your obtaining such leave the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a Decree for the said sum of Rs. 6,771 and further interest and costs as aforesaid and a leave to appear and defend the said suit may be obtained on making an application within the aforesaid time to the Sitting Judge in Chambers under Order 37, Rule 3, of the said Code.

Witness SIR JOHN FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 20th November, 1934.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI,
Messrs VAIDYA and JOGLEKAR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The 20th day of November, 1934. 9411

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT OF BIKANER.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of annual requirements of stores for the Elec. and Mech. and Medical Departments during the period from 1st February, 1935, to 31st January, 1936, as shown below and will be received by the undersigned till the 17th January, 1935.

1. Section No. 1. Electric Stores.
2. Section No. 2. Mechanical Stores.
3. Section No. 3. Tools and Plant.
4. Section No. 14. Medicines and Surgical Instruments.

A copy of the sectional tender with the form of conditions of tender and contract could be had from the undersigned on payment of tender fee of Rs. 2 (Rupees two only) per section which will not be refunded.

Tender forms will not be sent per V.P.P.

NIHAL CHAND SARWAL,
Secretary,
Stores Purchase Committee, Bikaner.

Bikaner, 17-12-'34. 9413

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LALA DIWANCHAND NARPATRAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as Contractors in the name of Diwanchand & Sons has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office Nos. 2-4, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure (cess whereof is since redeemed) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Eastern Side of the Passage of Mugbhat Oart, leading to Thakoredwar Street and now known as Mugbhat Cross Lane, without the Fort and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to the Old Document 243 square yards or thereabouts but according to the Cadastral Survey 229 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 1381, Old Survey No. 502, New Survey No. 7/7602 and Cadastral Survey No. 333 of Girgaon Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 584 and formerly under Street No. 43 and at present under Street No. 35D/18 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Mugbhat Cross Lane, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Digambar Abaji Jambure, on or towards the North by the property of Digambar Abaji Jambure and on or towards the South by a passage and beyond that by Vithoba Temple AND ALSO together with four privies admeasuring 8 square yards and being part of New Survey No. 7601 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 337 together with the right to pass and repass over the passage to go to and use the said privies and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

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ANNUAL READING

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MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR EXONERATED

"No Misappropriation By Accused" Says Magistrate

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, Dec. 22.

Order was passed to-day by Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, in the case in which M. S. B. Ganpule, a building contractor and formerly municipal councillor of Kurla, was called upon to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for alleged misappropriation of municipal property. The complaint was lodged by Mr. C. N. Kalyankar, also an ex-Councillor of the Kurla Municipality, which has now been superseded.

It was alleged that Mr. Ganpule got some plans of his clients prepared by the Municipal draftsman, Mr. Mahomed Nazir, on stationery, which belonged to the Municipality.

DEFENCE CONTENTION

The accused stated that the allegations made against him were quite false and had been made by the complainant at the instigation of other members and the President, who had formed a party against him, simply to harass him. He added that Mr. Mahomed Nazir, who was alleged to have used the Municipal stationery, was in no way subordinate to him and if Nazir had used it he had done it at his own risk.

The Magistrate, in his order, observed that the whole case depended upon the testimony of the draftsman. Witness said that the accused had asked him to draw some plans for him. For one plan witness had been paid his fees and for others he had been demanding his fees, but he had not been paid yet. These fees included charges for paper used by him for the plans. He admitted having used Municipal material for some of these plans. He further admitted that persons giving him orders for plans did not supply him with papers and that they did not know if he used his own or not.

NOTICE DISCHARGED

In discharging the notice and dismissing the complaint, the Magistrate opined that if any one had misappropriated the Municipal property, it was Mr. Mahomed Nazir himself and not the accused. There was nothing to show that he used the Municipal property with the knowledge or connivance of the accused.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Sjt. S. K. Patil's Candidature

In announcing his candidature for ensuing election to the Municipal Corporation, Sjt. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B. P. C. C., writes:—

Although the B. P. C. C. is not running the Municipal elections on an official ticket, it has encouraged individual Congressmen to contest these elections by issuing a direction to voters to vote for such Congressmen as have rendered services and made sacrifices for the Congress. I leave it to voters to judge for themselves whether I am eligible according to the direction of the B.P.-C.C.

I have been a loyal member of the Congress ever since the Congress Constitution came into existence in the year 1920. I am a firm believer in Gandhiji's political philosophy and I have tried to follow it loyally during the last 14 years. It is my humble opinion that when the Congress is not engaged in any form of direct action, Congressmen can do some useful public service through the institution of local self-government. There are many items of the Congress constructive programme which can be advanced through the municipalities. In going to the Corporation, I am seeking one more opportunity to serve the public.

THE SWASTIK LEAGUE.

Annual Social Gathering

The Third Annual Social Gathering of the Swastik League, Bombay was held on Saturday, the 15th instant, at the V. M. Swastik Mandir. The programme began with a social dinner in which about 400 members and guests participated.

After the dinner Mr. M. R. Jayakar made a speech welcoming all the members and guests present at the time.

Mr. B. G. Kher complimented the League on the splendid work the League was doing in the field of physical culture, military training and social service

After the dinner was over, Mr. Wamanrao Padhye of Kolhapur gave a performance of vocal music and the whole function terminated late at night.

PRECAUTIONS FOR PILGRIMS TO HEJAZ

Vaccination For Small-Pox And Inoculation For Cholera

The following precautions, given by Dr. Abdul Hamid, Indian Medical officer attached to the British Legation, Jedda, should be taken to guard against illness whilst on pilgrimage.

SMALL-POX

This disease is endemic in the Hejaz and vaccination has therefore been made compulsory for all purchasers of steamship tickets. It is essential in the interests of the pilgrims themselves that no attempt should be made to avoid this regulation, especially in the case of children. If this advice is neglected and any member of a pilgrim's family is attacked by small-pox, the whole family lay themselves open to endless trouble.

CHOLERA

Cholera sometimes appears in the Hejaz and inoculation against Cholera is now compulsory for all purchasers of steamship tickets. No pilgrim should start on the pilgrimage without having this inoculation.

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA

These diseases very often result from the use of impure water. Available water is of three kinds:

(1) Rain water: this is usually discoloured; (2) Condensed water: Clean and pure; (3) Canal water: In Jedda this water is slightly saline, but in Mecca it is good.

In order to avoid infection from cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea, all water, from whatever source, should be boiled before use or alternatively a few grains of potassium permanganate should be mixed with each bucketful of water which should then be left to stand for some time before it is used.

TAMIL DRAMA AT PAREL

A Correspondent writes:

It is not often that the South Indian public are treated to new Tamil plays. The practice among the South Indian Amateur Dramatic Associations in Bombay has so far been to restrict themselves to the plays of a particular author of authors. The Siddha Ranjani Sabha Matunga (G.I.P.) which consists of some actors of good histrionic and musical talents have upto now staged new plays which drew packed houses, "Ramadas", "Mirabai", and "Jayandra",—the last one in aid of the Building Fund of the South Indian Education Society—entirely satisfied the huge audiences. Their next play 'Kalyani' not so far staged in Bombay—is to come off at the Damodar Thakersy Hall, Parel on the evening of 1st January 1935. An attendance at the rehearsals showed that the actors will satisfy even the most fastidious amongst the audience. The play itself is an adaptation of the Bengali mythological story "Chand Sadagar" (the talkie film of which is drawing packed houses at Calcutta). I give the story in outline for the readers.

The divine mischief Maker, Narada, thinks that the Goddess Parvati is a positive danger to humanity in one of her manifestations as 'Manasa'. So he pits her against King Satyavanthan fully aware that she will be discomfited in the end. Kindled by Narada the Goddess inflicts untold sufferings on the King who refuses to worship her even after the death of his five sons. Manasa's efforts are defeated at every turn by the purity and chastity of Kalyani who marries the fifth son and whom the Goddess kills on the wedding night. Discomfited in the end Manasa reverts to her original self at the command of her Lord and Master Lord Shiva and Satyavanthan comes out triumphant in the end when his sons are restored to life. Looking to the plot and judging from the rehearsals, I am sure the play will be a success.

CONGRESS MANUAL LABOUR REGISTER

The General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. writes to say that a register of Manual Labour under Article V (b) (ii) of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress, has been opened and kept at the office of the B. P. C. C. Members of the Congress who have begun acquiring this qualification of Labour Franchise are required to notify and register their names in this special register. This registration will be endorsed on their membership certificates. The forms of Manual Labour alternative to spinning have already been published. It must be remembered that to be eligible for election to any representative post within the Congress organisation, after the 1st of July 1935, a member must have performed some manual labour continuously for six months immediately before the day of nomination for election. The latest day to begin acquiring this qualification is January 1st, 1935.

The attention of the existing members of the B P. C. C. and the District Executives is specially drawn to this constitutional requirement.

D. G. THACKERSEY HIGH SCHOOL

Dr. Deshmukh Praises Its Manifold Activities

The pleasant function of the annual social gathering and prize distribution of the G. E. Society's D. G. Thakersey High School took place on Saturday evening, at the People's Jinnah Hall, when Dr. Deshmukh presided, and Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh distributed the prizes.

At the outset a programme of shorts, music drama and humorous Skits in Marathi was gone through. Music was of varied kind, vocal as well as instrumental. Drama included a scene from Julius Caesar—the famous oration of Brutus and the dramatic monologue of Robert Browning. The humorous scenes in Marathi were much appreciated by the audience.

Then the annual report was read and the prizes were presented by Annapurnabai Deshmukh.

INSTILLING PATRIOTIC INSTINCT

Later, Dr. Deshmukh made a speech commending the institution's various activities. That function was very pleasing to him in that the institution commemorated the memory of illustrious Gokhale. He remarked that the Secretary's report was very encouraging. It showed that the institution showed many sided activities, and the harmony existing between the staff and the students. He congratulated them on their annual event of a three-day festival, and particularly referred the Utsav Mandal which was instilling patriotic instincts into the minds of the youngsters.

A PROGRESSIVE INSTITUTION

G. E. S. B. High School Prize Distribution

The Annual Prize Distribution of the General Education Society's G.L. Boys' High School at Dadar came off on Saturday.

Sir Govindrao Pradhan presided.

Mr. V. K. Joshi, Principal of the School, in his speech, narrated the story of the growth and development of the Institution. Started in 1839, it became a full fledged High School in 1912 and in 1918 was permanently affiliated to the University. To-day, he stated, it is a pioneer institution for mass education in the North of Bombay and has on its rolls 1102 pupils.

The students take part in the Cricket Tournaments and elocution competitions. Among its other activities are a Debating Society, a Scout Troop, a students' store, a Poor Boys' Fund and the School Magazine.

The General Education Institute, the parent body, was established in 1892 and at present conducts eight schools.

Sir Govindrao, in his presidential address delivered in Marathi, dwelt on the success and popularity of the school.

Lady Pradhan then distributed the prizes.

After the vote of thanks, the function came to an end with the singing of 'Vande Mataram'.

GOVERNOR'S BUSY DAY AT AHMEDABAD

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 22.

The Governor of Bombay visited Sanand yesterday and performed the opening ceremony of the Bungalow of the Thakore Saheb.

Lord Brabourne then came to Sarkhej, and at about 11 a.m. arrived at the Ahmedabad Co-operative Housing Association. There he was presented an address in a casket.

The main difficulty of the heavy non-agriculture assessment was pointed out to His Excellency who assured them his sympathy. The population of Ahmedabad has increased by more than 200 per cent. At present there are 32 housing Societies and 6 more new are being organized which will be represented by the middle class people.

At about 3 p.m. a Durbar of Gujerat Sardars was held. Poshaks were distributed to Sardars. His Excellency then visited the R. C. High School and an address was given there. The Bene Israel community presented casket with address. At about 7 p.m. a Garden Party was arranged by Chamanlal Girdhar Parekh.

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GENERAL RAIN IN BALUCHISTAN

Light Showers In Punjab And Frontier

POONA, Dec. 23.

A western disturbance caused nearly general rain in Baluchistan and local rain in Kashmir with a few light showers in the Northwest Frontier Province, Punjab and west Rajputana.

The chief amounts of rainfall were:—Panjgur one inch; Harnai, Quetta and Kalat three-quarters each; Dalbandin and Murree half each and Fort Sandeman, Chaman, Sonamarg and Srinagar quarter each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Baluchistan and extend and increase in the Northwest Frontier Province, Kashmir and the Punjab. Scattered light showers also occur in Sind, Rajputana and west United Provinces.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 23-12-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours+.005 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.0 2.0 (above normal.)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 71.3 3.4 (above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 72 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles ptr hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 121 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 10 miles per hours.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10.) trace.

Earthquake report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 2035 miles away was recorded by the seismograph at the Colaba Observatory at 16h. 28m. (I.S.T.) on Saturday the 22nd December 1934.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED. 23-12-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.16 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.97 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Baroda.—The Baroda Government have appointed Mr. M. K. Nadkarni, the head of the Ecclesiastical Department, to work as a member of the committee of the World Fellowship of Faiths, who have opened an office in Bombay.—A. P.

University And Temple Of Brotherhood For Theosophists?

DR. ARUNDALE'S "SEVEN-YEAR PLAN" FOR DEVELOPING ADYAR HEADQUARTERS

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

The new President of the Theosophical Society, Dr. G. S. Arundale has prepared a budget for the Society's work, as well as its money for the seven year period of his election.

He calls it a "Seven-Year Plan" and its purpose is definitely to strengthen both the International Headquarters at Madras and the Theosophical activities of the 50 odd countries in which the Society is organised.

FOR ADYAR LIBRARY.

Prominent among the proposals for developing Adyar Headquarters is a new building for the Adyar Library, whose eastern section has already an international reputation for rare and valuable manuscripts, fitted in accordance with the most Scientific library standards.

BEASANT MEMORIAL SCHOOL.

The Beasant Memorial School will be developed into a College, which will be a training ground for leaders both in the Theosophical Society and in outer world as well.

Dr. Arundale, being a Cambridge man and an expert educationist of many years experience in both Eastern and Western systems, hopes to see a University come into being at Adyar in much the same way as the National Hindu University at Benares developed from the nucleus of the Central Hindu College.

TRAINING CENTRE.

Prominent among his projects are a Theosophical Training Centre for the training of field workers from different countries; a Theosophical Press Bureau; and international bureau or clearing houses within the Society for the exchange of information touching the most recent advances in modern knowledge.

A Youth Headquarters is proposed for Young Theosophists throughout the world.

Dr. Arundale also has in mind the creation of a Temple of Brotherhood, which would contain portraits or statues of great workers for Brotherhood throughout the ages,—statesmen and patriots, saints and geniuses, pioneers and explorers. Such a temple would become a shrine of Greatness, and an inspiration to visitors of Adyar.

Other projects include a theatre, a museum, and a short-wave broadcasting station.—United Press.

Conference On World Problems

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

A feature of the Theosophical Society's annual Convention at Madras Headquarters, commencing on Christmas Day, is a Conference on World problems, the questions for discussion being religious, educational, political and economic and cultural and humanitarian.

Four days will be devoted to this symposium, from Sunday December 30 to Wednesday, January 2.

The political subjects will include the "United States of Europe," "Dictatorship and Democracy" and "Nationalism and Internationalism".—United Press.

Young Theosophists Mobilise

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

Youth is mustering in strength for the annual conference of the All-India Federation of Young Theosophists at Adyar on December 27 and 28.

The President of the Federation, Shrimati Rukmini Arundale will address the conference on the first day and Dr. Arundale on the second.—United Press.

A Variety Entertainment

The students of the Indian Education Society's High School for Girls at Dadar gave a very interesting Variety Entertainment on Saturday evening. The programme began with Prayer and Sun Flower Dance.

The Marathi dialogue gave us some idea of what girls like Varda, Kunda and Vijaya are thinking. They are quite modern in their views and the whole of there recitations were as realistic as they were charming.

The Garland Dance, the Japanese Dance, the Orchestra, and the concluding song were very good.

The students as well as the Principal of the Girls' High School, Dadar, deserve congratulations for giving such an enjoyable and interesting variety entertainment.

MASULIPATAM PROTESTS

Why Imprison Leaders In Peaceful Atmosphere?

MASULIPATAM, Dec. 22.

A resolution strongly condemning the action of the Government in imprisoning Dr. Satyapal and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan at a time when a peaceful and calm atmosphere prevails in the country, was passed at a meeting of City Congressmen held here at the premises of the All-India Spinners' Association.

The meeting also protested against the Government's attitude in not having revoked the internment order served on Messrs. Subhas Chandra Bose and Sarat Chandra Bose.—United Press.

FOG SPOILS BRITISH SPORTS

Sunderland's Surprising Defeat

Leading Trio Forced To Take Dose They Administered To Others

LONDON, Dec. 22

The leading trio in the first division were each forced to-day to take the dose of medicine they themselves have constantly been administering. Sunderland's home defeat was very surprising, as they led by two goals to one at the interval. They began brilliantly, Gallacher and Gurney scoring within nine minutes. Niewenhuys missed badly, but Wright netted for Liverpool.

Following resumption Wright equalised and then Hanson found the winner for Liverpool in a rousing game.

ARSENAL ON DEFENSIVE

The Arsenal were also ahead at the interval through Bowden who, securing from a throw in, netted. This was the only goal in the first half of the match but after interval the old Arsenal player, Stockhill, scored twice for Derby, and Gallacher, the former Chelsea player, once. Arsenal were mainly on the defensive.

At Wolverhampton Hartill, Hollingworth, Jones and Wrigglesworth were the home team's scorers in the first half. Wrigglesworth then netted again, completing Wolverhampton's tally of five.

Stoke won a patchy game at Huddersfield. The teams were on even terms at the interval, Sale having scored for the visitors and Luke for the home team. On resumption Sale, Davies and Liddle netted for Stoke in the order named without evoking any further response from Huddersfield who were without Luke who had been injured, while Richardson was limping. Stoke were the more cohesive team.

AT VILLA PARK

As the teams were walking off after the finish at Villa Park, a Blackburn player approached Waring, the Villa centre forward. Other players gathered round. The Blackburn player was seen to fall to the ground, though it could not be observed whether a blow was struck. The matter will undoubtedly be investigated. Both goals had narrow escapes. Thompson netted in the 23rd minute and the teams changed ends with Blackburn leading by this margin. Waring equalised in the 53rd minute.

Brentford's splendid away victory keeps them ahead of Bolton by a fraction in the second division.

Newcastle showed this first Division form in their encounter with Burnley and were skilful in the attack and rocklike in defence. Their scorers were McMenemy, Pearson and J. Smith.—Reuter's Special.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
First Division Scorers

LONDON, Dec. 22

The following are the scorers in the respective matches in the first division on Scottish League:

Aberdeen: Mills (Twice) Armstrong; Albion: Bruce (from penalty); Dundee: Coats (twice); Clyde: Carroll (twice) Johnstone (thrice); Ayr: Fitzgerld: Hamilton Academicals: Wilson and King; Hibernians: Black; Hearts: McCulloch (thrice) Walker; Falkirk: Bartram; Kilmarnock: Robertson; Beattie; Celtic: Paterson (from penalty), H. Odonnell; F. Odonnell; Queens Park: Bremner Dodds (twice); Martin; Airdrieonians: Mooney; Hogg; Queen of South: Tulip, Mccrae; Motherwell: Ellis (from penalty), Macfadyen, Ferrier; Rangers: Macaulay, Meiklejohn, Smith (four) Crawford (own goal) Gillick; Dunfermline: Warden (from penalty); St. Johnston: Stewart (thrice) Ferguson.

LEAGUE RESULTS

LONDON, Dec. 22

The following are the results of the football matches played in League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION

Aston Villa 1, Blackburn 1; Chelsea 2, Middlesbrough 1; Derby 3, Arsenal 1; Everton 2; Birmingham 0; Grimsby 3, Sheffield Wednesday 1; Huddersfield 1, Stoke 4; Leicester City 6, Portsmouth 3; Preston 1, West Bromwich 2; Sunderland 2, Liverpool 3; Tottenham 1, Leeds 1; Wolverhampton 5, Manchester City 0.

SECOND DIVISION

Barnsley 2, Fulham 0; Bradford City 4, Nottingham Forest 0; Burnley 0, Newcastle 3; Manchester United 3, Plymouth 1; Notts County 1, Hull 1; Oldham 1, West Ham 2; Port Vale 1, Bradford 1; Sheffield United 1, Brentford 2; Southampton 2, Bury 1; Swansea 1, Norwich 1.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION)

Aldershot 0, Exeter 0; Brighton 0, Millwall 0; Bristol Rovers 4, Gillingham 3; Cardiff 3, Bristol City 3; Charlton 3, Reading 0; Crystal Palace 2, Northapton 0; Luton 4, Coventry 0; Queens Park Rangers 2, Bournemouth 1; Southend 0, Clapton Orient 2; Swindon 0, Newport 0; Torquay 1, Watford 3.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION)

Accrington 5, Barrow 2; Chester 0, Tranmere 0; Crewe 1, Walsall 0; Darlington 5, Carlisle 0, Doncaster 2, Halifax 1 (abandonde after fiftyseven minutes due to fog); Gateshead 2, Mansfield 2; Hartlepools Versus Rotherham (Postponed due to fog); New Brighton 0, Lincoln 2, Southport 2, Wrexham 1; Stockport 4, Chesterfield 2; York 0, Rochdale 1.—Reuter's Special.

Played Under Rugby Union Rules

LONDON, Dec. 22

Following are the results of principal matches played under Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Birkenhead Park 21, Dublin Wanderers 3; Coventry 17, Blackheath 11; Gloucester 5, Northampton 6; Harlequins 8, Richmond 3; London Irish 5, St. Mary's Hospital 21; London Scottish 8, Guy's Hospital 8; Rosslyn Park 26, Old Alleynians 7; United Service 9, Bristol 16; West of Scotland 15, London Scottish 19; Old Paulines 8, Old Merchant Taylors 7; Cardiff 8, Bridgend 5; Crosskeys 0, Newport 0; Leicester 8, London Welsh 0; Neath 0, Sawnsea 0; Glasgow Academicals 15, Gala 0.—Reuter's Special.

Northern Union Rules

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Dec. 22

Following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Barrow 7, St. Helens 5; Bradford 9, Catsleford 3, (when match was abandoned in second half due to fog); Bramley 7, York 14, (when match was abandoned in second half due to fog); Broughton 2, Warrington 11; Dewsbury Versus Leeds (postponed due to fog); Featherstone Versus Huddersfield (postponed due to fog), Halifax 11, Widnes 3; Hull Kingston Rovers 8, Keighley 13; Hunslet 7, Wakefield Trinity 5; Leigh 14, Hull 10; Liverpool 20 Batley 5; Rochdale 13, Oldham 9; St. Helens Recreation 20, Salford 0; Swinton 9, Wigan 9.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
(First Division)

LONDON, Dec. 22

Aberdeen 3, Partick Thistle 0; Albion 1, Dundee 2; Clyde 5, Ayr 1; Hamil 2, Hibernins 1; Hearts 4, Falkirk 1; Kilmarnock 2, Celtic 3; Queens Park 4, Airdrionians 2; Queen of South 2, Motherwell Rangers, 8; Dunfermiline 1; St. Johnstone 4; St. Mirren 0.

Acceptances For Wednesday's Races

1st Race: 1-45 p. m.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE
(Division I)

Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1934, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties—Winners, once, 7 lbs; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs

Arab King 8/13; Eskimo 8/13; The Duke 8/13; Gani Beg 8/13; Alloon 8/6; Royal Clair 8/6; Bulbul 8/6; Ruby Fish 8/6; Nassirwan 8/6; Yawir Hilal 8/6; Ajid 8/6; Outlook 8/6; Rashid Pasha 8/6.

2nd Race: 2-15 p. m.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE
(Division II).

Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1934, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties—Winners, once, 7 lbs; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Voltaire 8/13; Eada 8/13; Gold Fish 8/13; Golden Earl 8/13; Zaidan 8/13; Waabil 8/9; Zaki Pasha 8/9; Mahjoob 8/6; Shadad 8/6; Harry Johnson 8/6; Atta Allah 8/6; Homer 8/6, Nibras 8/6.

3rd Race: 2-45 p. m.

THE AMARA PLATE

Distance—1 1/4 miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Isfan 9/8; Mint Master 8/10; Rolls Royce 8/10; Kurdi 8/10; Jahan Ara 8/8; Dhubooh 8/8; Chabookchi 8/6; Forat 8/2; Ace of Hearts 8/1; Alharith 8/1; Sun Rose 8/1; The Knut 8/1; Havana 8/1; Lookman 8/1; Barkhat 8/1; Flower Bed 8/0; Amritsar 7/12; Sir Jamal 7/11; Mabrook 6/13.

4th Race: 3-15 p. m.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE
(Division III)

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing landed on or after 1st July, 1934 direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties—Winners, once, 7 lbs.; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Baden 9/6; Ruby Mint 9/2; Lizaz 8/13; Saggar Beg 8/13; Kassab 8/13; Young Bucknell 8/13; Fair Play 8/6; Moonif 8/6; Dark Horse 8/6; Once More 8/6; Zohal 8/6; Tariff 8/6; Sheriyar 8/6; Howel 8/6.

5th Race: 3-45 p. m.

THE BATHURST PLATE

Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner, Rs 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Chivalresque 9/4; Chebli 8/7; Zorawar 8/2; Moti Koh 8/2; Kirkibost 8/2; Smoky Joe 7/13; Dandy Brush 7/12; Achieve 7/12; Tan 7/9; Mulligatawny 7/4; Misty Dawn 7/4; Worlds Work 7/2.

6th Race: 4-15 p. m.

THE CROXTETH HANDICAP

Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 400

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Sly Abbot 9/2; Grand Raja 8/13; Rose-water 8/4; Essexbrook 8/11; Betty Boop 8/11; Forecat 8/9; Rosette 8/9; Running Sea 8/9; Bedsocks 7/12; Leicester Lady 8/5; Madge Mee 8/3; The Relic 8/2; Honeysuckle 8/2; Greek Jack 7/7; Sassaby 7/4; Bachelor's Bess 7/0.

7th Race: 4-45 p. m.

THE LITTLETON HANDICAP

Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,500.

Handicap for horses in classes I and II.

Garcon 9/4; Dr. Strabismus 8/7; Risque 8/13; Carnelian 8/0; Dopatta 8/5; Crusty 8/1; On Time 7/13; Douceuse 7/0; Powder Boy 7/4.

8th Race: 5-15 p. m.

THE CRAVEN STAKES

Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Ibrani 9/2; Cavern 9/1; Staff Officer 8/13; The Nun 8/9; Safety Match 8/9; Thermometer 8/7; Nijinski 8/1; Permarch 8/1; Francolin 7/7.

9th Race: 5-45 p. m.

THE HARBOUR PLATE

Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 600.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Burgess 9/10; Vershan 9/5; Karam Allah 9/4; Al Hamil 8/10, Funny Face 8/5; Watchmaker 8/3; Nazam 7/13; Iraq Gift 7/12; Hakim Pasha 7/12; Empire 7/10; Argonaut 7/6; Saduzaman 7/5; Dhib Shalwa 7/4; Kabaila 7/4; Samra Layali 7/4.

BREACH OF TRUST CHARGE FAILS

Magistrate Believes Defence Story

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Dec. 22.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, in the case in which Bhanchand Gandabhai was charged by Haji Karamat Haji Idan, a dealer in milk, with criminal breach of trust by a servant in May last.

The prosecution case was that the accused was the complainant's employee and his duty was to make recoveries from customers. On May 14 last he had received two amounts of Rs. 75 and Rs. 144-13-6. Next day when complainant asked for the money, the accused did not pay.

DEFENCE STORY

The accused, denying the charge, stated that in May last his salary was in arrears for five months. The amount due was about Rs. 260. When the accused demanded payment several times, the complainant said he should take some amount from recoveries. On May 13 when the complainant paid him Rs. 35, the accused told him that as his daughter was seriously ill, he was badly in need of money. Having no money the complainant asked the accused to recover money from a customer and take Rs. 50 from that amount. The next day the accused recovered Rs. 219-13-6. As the complainant did not come to the pedhi, the accused could not see him that day. The accused therefore credited the amount into the complainants account book. The following day the accused offered Rs. 169-13-6, after deducting Rs. 50 for himself. But the complainant refused to accept the amount. Accused said that with his permission he had taken Rs. 50. When he sent the amount on 17th, the complainant did not accept it. Again on the 18th, when accused went personally he refused. On the 19th when he was arrested by the police, he handed over the amount.

The Magistrate, believing the defence story, acquitted the accused.

EAST KHANDESH AND M. P. C. C.

The Secretary of the District Congress Committee East Khandesh Jalgaon writes:—

According to the constitution of the A. I. C. C. the number of the M. P. C. C. members is to be reduced. The standing members of the M. P. C. C. from our district are 40, that number is to be reduced to 9. So, candidates wishing to stand for the M. P. C. C. should send their applications to me before December 28

INDIAN HOCKEY FEDERATION

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

The annual general meeting of the Indian Hockey Federation will be held in New Delhi on December 31 at 10 a.m. Besides the election of office-bearers, reading of the annual report and presentation of accounts, the Federation will consider the question of sending a team to New Zealand in view of the fact that their visit to Australia has been dropped.

It is understood that another important matter which will engage the attention of the Federation will be a recommendation that any provincial or private hockey team proposing to visit a foreign country should not do so without obtaining the sanction of the parent body. This question is believed to be a sequel to the visit of the Punjab team to Afghanistan last year.—A. P.

Cricket At Benares

BENARES, Dec. 22.

An interesting cricket match was played to-day between the Vizianagram Eleven and the Benares Hindu University on the Palace Ground.

The University were all out for 74 runs Palia taking 6 wickets.

The Vizianagram Eleven made 199 runs Palia being 104 not out.

The Maharajkumar made 50 runs including two sixers.—A. P.

Baroda, Dec. 21.—Because his parents would not permit him to become a 'sadhu', it is stated, Jivanlal Bhogilal, a Bania youth drowned himself in the Sursagar tank in Baroda City.—A. P.

ORTHODOX HINDUS AND J. P. C. REPORT

Madras Varnashramites To Lead Deputation To Governor

KUMBAKONAM, Dec. 23.

The Madras Varnashrama Swarajya Sangham proposes to lead a deputation to His Excellency the Governor of Madras in the first week of January to state the views of the Orthodox Hindus on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report on Indian Constitutional reforms.

Instructions have been issued to district organisations of the Sangham to back up the claims put forward for representation of religion and culture in the Madras Legislative Council and also the demand for safeguards against legislative inroads in religion.—United Press.

"MISCHIEVOUS AND REACTIONARY"

"Non-Brahmin" Youths Condemn J. P. C. Report

The following are some of the resolutions passed at the Working Committee Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Youth Party which met in Bombay on Saturday.

That the J.P.C.'s report nullifies whatever little promises held out by the White Paper and it is a typical example of the reactionary trend of the British Parliament towards the aspirations of Indian people and hence this meeting cannot but label the report as mischievous, reactionary and shallow document issued under the august name of Mother of Parliaments.

That this meeting is of opinion that the India Bill now introduced in Parliament will be substantially amended if concerted action is taken in right direction and hence appoint a Committee who represent in detail the Party's views on the J.P.C.'s Report before the end of this year.

NO WAGE-CUT, ONLY ADJUSTMENT!

Ahmedabad Millowners' Resolution

The Honorary Secretary of the Ahmedabad Millowners Association writes:—

As the information published in your paper is inaccurate and misleading the resolution as adopted by the Ahmedabad millowners is communicated to you.

From this it will be clear that no cut is effected in the wages but only an adjustment is made according to the reduced working hours as provided in the New Factories Act.

The following is the text of the resolution:—

"On the coming into effect of the New Factories Act from 1st January 1935, all time workers be paid wages on the present scale in proportion to the working hours."

MANI BANU'S LETTERS AS EXHIBITS

Kidnapping Case Adjourned To Dec. 29.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Dec. 22.

At the resumed hearing of Mani Banu kidnapping case, the prosecution counsel, Mr. A. S. Pradhan, continuing his address in Sessions Court, before Mr. Sahebzada, exhibited a number of letters written by Mani Banu to the Thakore of Sihora ranging from 4-9-32 to 21-12-32 to prove that the parents were not at all consenting party to such an incident.

The girl's references of fear of parents, scolding by her adopted mother, and other details were cited by the public prosecutor in support of his contention that parents were not a consenting party to it. The prosecution fixed 29th March 1933 and Dharmsala incident as an initial stage of kidnapping of the girl.

The case is adjourned to 29 December.

Sample Of "Caste Tyranny"

BARODA, Dec. 21.

The first case under the 'Caste Tyranny Removal Act' which came into force in Baroda State in December last, was recorded before the City Magistrate Baroda.

Mohanlal Parikh, a young man belonging to the Visalad caste filed a complaint under the Act against the leaders of his community. It appears Mohanlal was excommunicated from his community for marrying a young widow of the Bania caste.—A. P.

Epic Figure Of His Generation

Giant Above His Fellows

"Shraddhanand Was An Astounding And Incomparable Symbol Of Dynamic Energy", Says Mrs. Naidu

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in her message for the Shraddhanand Jayanti says:—

Swami Shraddhanand stands out in my memory and, affection as one of the epic figures of our generation. Indeed I always feel he was a survival from the heroic age of India. He literally towered, like a giant above his fellows, both by his splendid physique and his magnificent personality and presence.

Though at one time he had been the Governor of a great academy of learning, he was never academic. On the contrary he was to the last day of his life which ended in a martyrdom by death, an astounding and incomparable symbol and example of dynamic energy and action in behalf of many national reforms he championed, both in secular and spiritual fields of Indian life.

He lived and honoured his noble sense of service for humanity.

CHAMPION OF HARIJANS
Congress President's Tribute To Swami Shraddhanand

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, has sent the following message:—

Swami Shraddhanand's life was one of dedication from his early age.

The Gurukul which he founded stands as a monument being one of the earliest institutions depending entirely on popular support and being one of the most well-known and successful national institutions in the country. His interest in the Hindi language and literature was deep and abiding. As a pillar of Arya Samaj he was not only one of the staunchest supporters of the anti-untouchability movement, but did so much in a practical way to ameliorate the condition of our suppressed brethren.

A fearless champion of social reform he was one of the advocates of Suddhi. Brave and magnanimous to a degree his life no less than his death is and ought to be an inspiration to the youth of the country.

APPEAL TO HIS HEART WAS INVINCIBLE
Andrews Looks Back To Gurukul Days Of Swamiji

Mr. C. F. Andrews writes:—

There are very few people in this life, whom I have loved with such deep affection as I have loved Swami Shraddhanand. Never a cloud came between the sunshine of our friendship. It was the greatness of his noble character that made my affection so true and deep. It was a joy to me to know that my own love for him was returned.

Here at the ashram, at Wardha, with Mahatma Gandhi, I can look back for more than twenty years to the day when I first spoke to Mahatmaji about my friend, Mahatma Munshi Ram, in the Gurukul at Kangri, Hardwar. As we talked together in Pretoria, in South Africa, he used to smile at my enthusiasm for the Gurukul and for Mahatma Munshi Ram himself. He longed for the time to come when he also might have the joy of visiting the Gurukul. It was a bond between us, that if possible we might meet Mahatma Munshi Ram together.

INVINCIBLE APPEAL

Swami Shraddhanand had one of the most loving hearts that a man could have. An appeal to his heart was invincible whenever it was made in the name of the poor, the suffering and the distressed.

Therefore, as each anniversary comes round, the first thought of all those who loved him truly must be on behalf of the poor whom he loved, above all, we must think of God's children, the Harijans, for whom he devoted his life.

A "SERVANTS" TRIBUTE TO SHRADDHANAND

Mr. G. K. Deodhar, President, Servants of India, writes of Swamiji:—

Swami Shraddhanand was a personal friend of mine and I had the rare opportunity of staying with him in 1905 at Gurukul, Kangri near Hardwar when the institution was in its infancy. As such it is a great pleasure for me to write of the Swamiji who consecrated his life to the service of his country.

In brief I can say from my personal and intimate knowledge of Swamiji that his was an exemplary life and his zeal for religious and social reform was truly worthy of a noble patriotic son of India.

GREAT IN DEATH AS IN LIFE
He Was a True "Karma Yogin", Says Mr. S. Satyamurthi

Mr. S. Satyamurti has sent the following message for the Jayanti:—

Swami Shraddhanand consecrated his life to the service of his country. He was a true Karma Yogin, in the truest sense of that word. He was a Sanyasin, who had no personal attachment, but who worked for the greatness of his community, and for the freedom of his country, with a singleness of purpose, worthy of emulation by all of us. He was a happy combination of truly great Hindu and of the truly great Indian. He was great in death as in life. May his shining example be a spur to all of us to serve our religion and our country and show to the world that Hinduism is a tolerant religion and is a religion of free men and free women.

LIVED AND DIED FOR HIS COUNTRY

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena writes.

Swamiji's manifold qualities of head and heart and his varied activities are fresh in our hearts. Every one of us who came into contact with him could not but be impressed by his selfless devotion, his transparent sincerity, his farsighted vision, his missionary zeal and above all his fearless courage and untiring energy. It may be truly said of him that he lived and died for the country.

A MAN OF ACTION

Kumar Ganganand Sinha says:

Swami Shraddhanand was essentially a man of action and not merely an idle thinker. Difficulties did not baffle him, discomfiture did not deter him and victories did not elate him. With grim determination he strove for the fulfilment of his mission and never faltered or retraced his steps.

INSURANCE AGENT SENT TO JAIL
Judgment In Sensational Cheating Case

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Dec. 22.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Baohar, First Class Magistrate in a sensational cheating case in which Murlidhar, Agent, Oriental Insurance Company, Kamptee was prosecuted on a charge of producing a brother of one proponent for medical examination before Dr. Billimoria of Nagpur and inducing the Company to execute a risk note.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to six months' rigorous and fine of Rs. 100.

KING'S PARDON FOR APPROVER
Sitabaldi Bomb Explosion Case Sequel

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Dec. 22.

The accused in the Sitabaldi Bomb explosion case were produced to-day in the court of Mr. Diwekar and remanded till January 4. Accused Ramakant who has turned approver has been granted the King's pardon. It is alleged he has made confession to the court and his evidence will be recorded in the next hearing of the case.

It is stated that the confession will make disclosures concerning revolutionary plans of the accused.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 3 1991
Muslim: Ramzan 16 1353
Parsi: Tir 19 1304
Sunrise: 7h 8m
Sunset: 6h 9m
High Water: 2-06 13-55
Low Water: 8-25 19-41
Christmas Eve. Public Holiday. Banks closed.

TUESDAY, December 25.
Christmas. Day Public Holiday. Banks closed.

WEDNESDAY, December 26.
Boxing Day. Public Holiday. Banks closed.
Bombay Races: Seventh Day of Winter Meeting.

X'MAS DANCE'S

Under the auspices of the Trivimnenses Union, a Dance will be held at the I. L. I. Hall, Dabul, Girgaum, Road, to-morrow (Tuesday) commencing at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

CHILDREN'S X'MAS SPORTS.

Under the auspices of the Bassein Catholic Institute, Children's X'Mas Sports will be held near Papdi Church, Bassein, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 4 p.m.

PROF. L. K. SHAH.

Prof. L. K. Shah, who is totally blind will give a performance of variety of tricks to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9-30 at Princess Theatre, Kalbadevi Road. Prof. Shah is known as the William Tell of India.

"STEAMER MOVEMENTS."

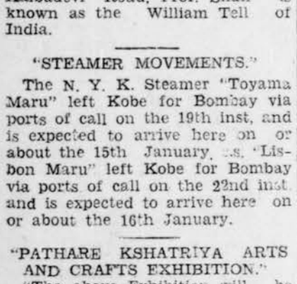
The N. Y. K. Steamer "Toyama Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 19th inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 15th January. s.s. "Lisbon Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 22nd inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 16th January.

"PATHARE KSHATRIYA ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION."

"The above Exhibition will be opened by Rao Bahadur G. K. Mhatre, J.P., Artist to-day (Monday) at 3-30 p.m. at Muzafarbad Hall, Grant Road, after the opening ceremony the exhibition will be open to the general public till the 31st instant between 8-30 a.m. and 8-30 p.m.

SRI NIGAMANTHA MAHA DESIKAN SABAH.

Under the auspices of the above Sabah, the Adhyena Utsavam Sathumurai (Nammalwar Thiruvadi Thozshai) will be celebrated to-morrow (Tuesday) between 8 to 10 p.m. in the Sabah Premises at Visrani Bhuvan Outhouse, Matunga, G.I.P.

SPECIAL X'MAS ATTRACTION
THE CAPITOL
DAILY at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
WHEELER WOOLSEY

Merrie maidens! Comely queenes! Gay musick! Waggon loades of funne!
"COCKEYED CAVALIERS"
with
THELMA TODD
DOROTHY LEE
2 SONGS! You'll sing them all Christmas!

DAILY AMUSEMENT

CAPITOL—"Cockeyed Cavaliers," Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p'm.
REGAL—"Chained" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and on holidays at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"Cleopatra" Daily at 3-30, 6-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amritmanthan." Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Maharani." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL-"Samaj-ki-Bhul." Time as usual.
MAJESTIC—"Dolti Naiya." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST-END—"Diwani." Time as usual
WELLINGTON—"Private Life of Don Juan." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Private Life of Henry VIII. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"To-day" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Even Song." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Circus of Sin." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The House of Rothschild" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-0 a.m. Time Signal.
Indian Programme.
The Famous South Indian Ladies' Orchestra.
Directed by Srimathi G. Visalakshi.
11-0 a.m. Time Signal.
Indian Programme.
Light Music.
J. L. Ranade.
12-0 noon. European Programme.
Mena Silas
Presents
A Programme of his own Music Songs, Solos and Orchestral Selections
1-30 p.m. Close Down
6-0 p.m. Indian Programme.
Performance of the Famous South Indian Ladies' Orchestra Directed by Srimathi G. Visalakshi.
To-morrow December 25 the after dinner programme closes at 11 p.m. and not at 10 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 Big Ben. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra. Conductor, E. Godfrey Brown. Albert V. Froggatt (Baritone). Harry Dyson (Flute).
8-30 Sports Talk.
8-45 The Hungaria Gipsy Band, conducted by George Garay. Relayed from the Hungaria Restaurant.
9-30 The Second Part of a Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols in King's College Chapel, Cambridge, upon Christmas Eve, 1934. Relayed from King's College Chapel.
10-15 The News.
10-35 Variety.
10-45 Dance Music.
11-15 Close Down.

HOMOEOPATHIC POST-GRADUATE ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Social of the above association was held on Wednesday last. The members were shown three interesting cases treated successfully with Homoeopathy, by the president. The party then drove to Shrimant Topiwalla Desai's Bunglow at Goregaon. The president gave an address on the "Use of Boenning Hausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book." After dinner Miss Padmavati Shaligram entertained the members with her sweet music

BOMBAY HINDU EDUCATION FUND.

The Hon. Secretary, the Hindu Education Fund, Angrewadi, Girgaum, Bombay writes:

Hindu students wishing to go abroad for study for the Civil Service Examination or any industrial subject and in need of loan may send applications to me, before the 6th of January, 1935. These will be considered by the Trustees at their meeting to be held on the 13th of January 1935.

PATHE SECOND WEEK
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
CECIL B. DE MILLE'S
COLOSSAL SPECTACLE CLEOPATRA
CLAUDETTE COLBERT—WARREN WILLIAM—
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COLLISION OF CARS AND ITS SEQUEL

Driver Of One Sentenced To Pay Rs. 100 Fine

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, Dec. 22.

The story of how two motor cars collided on the Bombay-Agra Road at Kurla and as a consequence several occupants were injured, when both the cars fell into a creek was told in the Court of the Resident Magistrate at Kurla while narrating the prosecution case in which Albert Alex Mendoza (29), of Mazagaon, was charged by the Kurla police with having driven his car No. X 3028 rashly and negligently so as to endanger the lives of the occupants of his car and those of the other car No. W 6272 with which is collided on October 6 last on the New Agra Road near the glass factory.

The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default, one-and-a-half months' rigorous imprisonment.

The prosecution story was that on October 6 last the accused was driving the car in which Dr. Manilal Mohanlal and two others were going to Ghatkopar. At about 1-30 p.m when the car was proceeding along the new Agra Road, a Sedan car belonging to Mr. Dhume, was also passing by the same road. The nephew and two nieces of Mr. Dhume were going to Poona. Near the old glass factory, the accused without sounding horn attempted to overtake the Sedan car from the right side. It was alleged that the accused was driving at excessive speed. His car after colliding with the Sedan swerved to the left and fell down into the creek below dragging with it the other car which capsized and fell on the top of the accused's car. One Gulamali Adamji, who was standing in front of the factory, saw the accident and ran with his men to the spot and helped out the occupants of the cars. The police appeared on the scene and removed the injured to the dispensary.

ARYA MAHILA SAMAJ.

The Secretary of the Arya Mahila Samaj writes:—

The Arya Mahila Samaj, women's pioneer institution that has been doing useful work during the last 52 years, celebrated last week its 52nd anniversary, under the presidentship of Dr. Kamlabai Deshpande, Ph.D. Principal Thakersey Womens College, Poona.

This institution started under the wings of the Prarthana Samaj by the late Pandita Ramabai has laboured in many a field of woman's uplift. It gives scholarships to girls, distributes free milk among the poor—costing about a thousand rupees a year. The Ranisaheb of Juth, Mrs. Sirur, and Mrs. Patkar and Mrs. Ramabai Gangla have become patrons and Dr. (Miss) Kashibai Nowrange and Mrs. Chandavarkar life members during the year.

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NO CIVILIAN AS CHIEF JUSTICE

Bombay Incorporated Law Society's Protest

The following resolution has been passed at a meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Incorporated Law Society, held on Friday last:

"That the Bombay Incorporated Law Society is strongly opposed to the proposed amendment of the Government of India Act, whereby a member of the Civil Service is to be made eligible for holding the post of Chief Justice of the High Court. The Society is further of opinion that the Act should be so amended as to remove the disqualification now imposed upon persons qualified in India from holding the post of Chief Justice."

The Society is also opposed to the proposed abrogation of the statutory requirements that at least one-third of the Judges of every High Court must be persons who have been called to the English, Scottish or Irish Bar. The Society suggests that in order to secure a strong and impartial Bench, it is essential that a substantial proportion of the Judges should be recruited from persons entitled to practice in the High Court."

MUNICIPALITY'S CHARGE AGAINST LANDLORD FAILS

Magistrate Holds Permission Unnecessary

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, Dec. 23.

The question whether the municipality's permission is necessary for putting a "stall" (in this case a removable box and not a permanent fixture in the ground) was yesterday decided in the negative by Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, in the case in which the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality charged M. N. Patil, under the District Municipal Act, with having put up a "stall" on his land in Cama Road, without obtaining the Municipality's permission and with non-compliance of the notice served on him.

The accused, denying the charge, stated that the so-called stall was a removable box, which was placed on two posts of the same level as the compound wall. For that no permission was necessary, and as the notice was illegal, he was not bound to obey it.

The Magistrate held that a removable box could not come under the definition of a building and therefore the accused could not be said to have erected a stall. As the notice was not legal, he was not bound to obey it. The Magistrate, therefore, acquitted the accused.

SRI RAMKRISHNA CENTENARY

Working Committee's Activities

The first meeting of the Sri Ram Krishna Centenary Working Committee was held on 16th instant under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manmatha Nath Mukherjee. About 50 members were present. A committee consisting of the President, Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, Prof. Mahendra Nath Sarkar, Swami Madhavananda, Swami Atmabodhananda, Swami Nirvendananda and Swami Sambuddhananda and Babu Bejoy Krishna Bose was formed to draw up a detailed scheme and an appeal.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

An Executive Committee consisting of twenty-six members was also formed. Mr. Sailapathi Chatterjee and Mr. Surendra Nath Chakravarti were appointed Secretaries of the Finance Committee, Swami Avinashananda of the Publication Sub-Committee, Mr. S. C. Roy, of the Publicity Committee, Swami Dayananda and Swami Vimuktananda of the Foreign and Provincial Celebrations Sub-Committees. Swamis Gangeshananda and Nityaswarupananda of Conferences, and Convention at Allahabad Sub-Committees, Swami Virajananda, Secretary, of the Permanent Memorial Sub-Committee. A Ladies' Sub-Committee was also formed.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The following have agreed to become Vice-Presidents, viz: Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, Sir J. C. Bose, Mr. M. R. Jayakar (Bombay), Sir P. C. Roy, Sir Dr. Nilratan Sarkar, Hon'ble Sir Bejoy Prasad Singh Roy, Sir Radhakrishnan of Andhra University, Babu Ramananda Chatterjee, Raja Sir M. N. Roy Choudhury of Santosh, Maharaja of Cossimbazar, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitra, Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. N. Guha and Sir Hari Shankar Paul.

The office of the Centenary Committee will be located on the first floor of the Albert Institute, 15, College Square, and all Committee meetings will be held in the Albert Hall.

All funds of the Centenary will be deposited in the Bengal Central Bank and the Central Bank of India.

SOCIALISTS AND CIVIC ELECTIONS

To-day's Public Meeting At Chowpatty

A public meeting will be held on the Chaupaty sands to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. when Messrs. M. R. Masani, Purshottam Tricumdas, Ali Bahadur Khan, Meherally, C. K. Narayanswami, and others will speak on "What the Municipal Corporation ought to be."

TO CONTEST CIVIC ELECTIONS

Nationalist Party Formed In Dharwar

(From A Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, Dec. 22.

The triennial municipal elections will take place on Thursday January 31, 1935. Local Congressmen have formed Nationalist Party with a constructive programme of work to contest the coming municipal elections.

There is considerable support to this party in the city and the contest is expected to be keen in Ward VI where Mr. V. N. Jog, who has been recently defeated in the Assembly elections, is standing.

LESS MORTALITY IN PLAGUE & CHOLERA

Health Conditions In Presidency In Past Week

The following is the official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 15th December.

PLAGUE

In the presidency excluding Sind there were in all 189 attacks and 117 deaths from plague against 257-146 in the previous week. The returns by district including town circles were as follows:—Dharwar 82 attacks and 44 deaths against 31-48; Satara 54-31 against 78-50; Belgaum 22-17 against 44-16; Bijapur 13-14 against 31-17; Sholapur 12-7 against 18-11; Kanara 5-3 against 3-2; Ratnagiri 1-0 against 1-1 and Ahmednagar 0-1 against 1-1.

CHOLERA

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 83 attacks and 32 deaths against 136 attacks and 65 deaths in the previous week. Sholapur district reported 12 attacks and 7 deaths against 27-15 in the previous week, Panch Mahals 14-8 against 2-1; Kaira 14-2 against 19-7; Ahmednagar 12-3 against 4-1; Nasik 11-1 against 6-2; Bijapur 7-0 against 13-8; Belgaum 5-2 against 5-2; Thana 3-2 against 21-13; Kolaba 3-2 against nil; Broach 1-2 against 4-1; Satara 1-1 against 19-5 and Poona 0-2 against 6-3.

SMALL-POX

The small-pox figures for the week are:—West Khandesh district 161 attacks and 18 deaths; Nasik 81-11; Belgaum 58-8; Poona 60-25; Kanara 27-2; Satara 19-5; Ahmednagar 11-1; East Khandesh 3-0; Dharwar 8-6; Bijapur 21-1; Ratnagiri 1-2; Sholapur 18-1; Broach 18-13; Kolaba 12-3; Thana 2-1; Nawabshah 6-0; Hyderabad 33-5 and Bombay City 1-0. Total 580 attacks and 102 deaths against 430-111 in the previous week.

Poona city reported 30 attacks and 19 deaths against 40-21 in the preceding week. A conference of the representatives of the Poona city Municipality was arranged in the office of the Director of Public Health on 11th December 1934 at which measures to be adopted in connection with the epidemic were discussed.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Five attacks and 3 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week as against 9 attacks and 5 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 3 attacks and 1 death, Karachi town 1-1 and Sind Convict Gang, Hyderabad 1-1.

MALARIA

The touring medical officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the presidency proper visited 279 villages and treated 7,755 persons. Of these 5,927 were treated for malaria. The number of children and the adults examined for spleen was 8,893 and 2,942 of these were found with enlarged spleen.

INFLUENZA

Two attacks and 2 deaths from influenza were reported from Bombay city during the week.

SARDAR PATEL'S SON FOR CORPORATION

Prominent Congress Leaders Support Candidature

Messrs. Bhulabhai, J. Desai Kanaiyalal, M. Munshi, K. P. Khadilkar, Mathradas Trikunji, C. N. Kanuga, Shankarbhai J. Amin and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale address the following to the voters in 'D' Ward:—

"You know that Sjt. Dahyabhai Vallabhbhai Patel has announced his candidature for the Municipal Corporation, in the forthcoming general elections from our Ward.

"Mr. Dahyabhai is a Congressman. From boyhood up he has lived and moved in the best Congress atmosphere. And, though this is his first attempt to enter public life in this City, given the opportunity, we do not think he will spare himself or fail to bring to the cause of corporal welfare of this city, the best that is in him.

"It is a matter of common experience that the development and growth of public bodies like our Municipal Corporation depends on their power to attract from time to time, fresh blood into their ranks and we have no doubt Mr. Dahyabhai will justify our highest expectations.

We, therefore, commend him to the voters of 'D' (Girgaum) Ward and hope you will return him with a good majority."

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Lighter Work For Pupils

The primary schools pupils in Ireland, according to recommendations after an enquiry ordered by Mr. De Valera, will get relief from undue and over-burdening homework during week-end.

This habit of saddling the school children with heavy work during the holidays prevails to a great extent in our country. Almost every school teacher tries to win the favour of the parents by over-working the pupil and as a result the child becomes a victim of cramming. The logical sequel to cramming is a favourable result in the examination, provided the child is of average intelligence. But the evil effects of such cramming are seen subsequently as the child grows up.

It would be better if the school teachers in the city as well as the Municipal authorities also realised the advantages the pupils would have if they enjoyed real leisure for a day or two in the week. In the long run both the pupils and the teachers will benefit by such a procedure.

Strange Attitude

The resolution of Dr. Homi F. Pavri in regard to the insanitary condition of the municipal school near Nul Bazar, where there was a kutchra depot near a class room on one side and a latrine on the other, which was passed early in December has had an interesting sequel. After some discussion on the resolution when every councillor who spoke severely criticised the attitude of the Health Department for allowing such a state of things, in spite of the protest of the Schools Committee, Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment asking the Municipal Commissioner to take immediate steps to remove the insanitary condition of the school, which was agreed to as a substantive proposition. It was understood then that the Commissioner would take prompt action to remove the kutchra depot near the class room, and also the latrine which were highly injurious to the health of the school children. The Health Department, however, it is understood, does not propose to do anything of the kind, except to give effect to the letter of the resolution, viz:—"to remove the insanitary condition" which, it says, is being done every day. To remove the latrine and the kutchra depot, the Health Department wants a resolution in a clear and unambiguous language with provision in the budget estimates. In the meantime the school children and the teachers must suffer in health!

"EXISTING TAXES ALREADY HEAVY"

Motor Owners And Drivers Protest Against Proposed Increase

APPOINT COMMITTEE TO CARRY ON INTENSIVE AGITATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Lorry Transport Workers' Union, a public meeting of the motor car, lorry and taxi-owners and drivers was held at the Sewree Cotton Depot on Sunday afternoon.

The meeting was convened to protest against the proposed enhancement of motor taxation.

Mr. Amir Hamzan, the president of the Union, was in the chair.

A large number of lorry drivers as well as lorry owners attended the meeting.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Dr. Shetty, Messrs. V. B. Karnik Kondvikar and Madan Shetty as well as some motor drivers and owners were among those who addressed the gathering.

TAX ALREADY HEAVY

The speakers emphasized the present state of trade depression and pointed out how the poor lorry owners, who eked out their livelihood very often by driving their own vehicles, found it difficult to pay the already existing tax and that it would be practically impossible for them to meet the proposed increase in taxation. The proposed enhancement in the tax on motor cars, taxis and lorries in the Bombay Presidency was suggested at the instance of the tourists who go out for tours in the country in their own cars and have to pay the tolls at the various tollgates, but it would certainly would hit hard the poor taxi-owners and lorry-drivers.

BENEFIT RICH FEW

The Western India Automobile Association, which had approved of the Governments move for increased taxation, came in for a good deal of criticism at the hands of some of the speakers, and it was pointed out that the Government's proposal might benefit a few rich people going out into the country for pleasure-trips but it would tell heavily on people who earn their living by plying their cars and lorries within the limits of the city.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at the meeting:

"This meeting emphatically condemns the Government proposal for enhancing the tax on taxis, lorries and other motor vehicles and resolves to start an intensive agitation against it."

COMMITTEE TO AGITATE

A small committee consisting of Mr. Amir Hamza, Sunder Singh, Wazir Hussein, Savlaram Borade, Hansraj, Dr. Shetty, Nimbkar, V. B. Karnik, Y. K. Kondvikar and a few others was appointed to devise ways and means for giving an united opposition to the Government move and the Committee will meet to-day night (Monday).

The annual social gathering of Gurao Samaj will be celebrated in Indrabhuwan Theatre, Amraoti on Dec. 26, 27 and 28.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1934

OUTRAGE AGAINST ISLAM

Hardly had the echoes of the Nathuram murder died than another un-Islamic outrage was perpetrated the other day in Kasur, in the Punjab. Death sentence was passed by the Sessions Judge, Lahore, on Mahomed Sadique, a twenty-two year old Muslim youth for the murder of a Hindu money-lender, Palaram, who was alleged to have insulted the Arabian Prophet. Palaram, it appears, was tried for abusing the Prophet and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 by a Magistrate. He appealed against the conviction and while his appeal was pending he was released on bail and went to Kasur. There he was murdered by Mahomed Sadique, who made a statement before the trying Judge which is thus reported by the "Tribune": "The accused in his statement said that he had killed Palaram because he had abused and insulted the Prophet. Since he had heard that Palaram has insulted the Prophet the accused sold his all articles and determined to kill Palaram. . . . . He came to Kasur and began living with his maternal uncle. He was trying to find an opportunity to kill the deceased for four months. The accused further said that had the deceased met him after 20 years he (accused) would have killed him. It was not by way of fashion that he killed Palaram because Ilam Din had killed Rajpal. Concluding he said that he killed Palaram simply because he had abused the Prophet. The accused refused to produce defence."

Un-Islamic Belief

Mahomed Sadique, it is evident, was actuated by the same belief which had prompted the murderers of Nathuram and Rajpal that to kill those who abused the Prophet was an act of merit. Such a belief is not warranted by the teaching of Islam and is wholly opposed to the practice of its great founder who by precept and example taught tolerance, forgiveness and magnanimity. Those who hold or encourage such belief are false to Islam and ill serve its cause. Nothing, of course, is more cowardly and atrocious than to seek to advance the cause of one's own religion by traducing the founder of another. At a time when the overwhelming majority of both Hindus and Muslims are steeped in appalling illiteracy, those who indulge in scurrilous attacks on the founder of a religion can only be regarded as pests of society and every thinking Hindu and Muslim must denounce their nefarious activities.

Muslim Leaders' Duty

But however grave the provocation such attacks may give, nothing can justify any one taking the law into his own hands and punishing the offenders. It is an unfortunate fact that there prevails among a section of Muslims such a gross misapprehension of the teachings and spirit of Islam that they consider it their duty to kill a man, who abuses or defames their Prophet, instead of allowing the law to take its course. The misapprehension is perpetuated by the tendency even among those Muslims, who ought to know better, to regard murderers of traducers of the Prophet as martyrs in the cause of Islam. This tendency is an indefensible perversion of Islam. That both the misapprehension and tendency prevail is due to the failure of responsible leaders of the Muslim community and particularly of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema to denounce them as an outrage on Islam. It is time these leaders bestirred themseves and brought home to their misguided co-religionists the perverted notion of Islam they entertain and impressed upon them the need for practising the great virtues of forgiveness and tolerance which their religion enjoins upon them and of which their Prophet was the embodiment. They must bestir themselves betimes in this direction so that they may be able to save more lives of misguided youths like Abdul Quayum and Mahomed Sadique and their victims from being lost as well as to prevent a tragic misunderstanding among non-Muslims of the teachings of their religion.

SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

Stir Among Liberals

The attempts that are being made by some Bombay Liberals to reorganise the entire Liberal organisation are highly significant, apart from their intrinsic merits. When a party, generally believed to be among the least responsive to the changes taking place in the country, shows any sign of an awakening and a healthy unrest in itself, it is an event that deserves to be welcomed. The ultimate effects of such an unrest are bound to be wholesome to the party, as also to the country. The present attempts at reorganisation are so far confined to but a few in Bombay; but as they are for the most part in the right direction, they are bound to receive wide support if only their promoters are earnest enough. They may not be all successful at the forthcoming Poona session of the Liberal Federation. But it may be expected that they will at least so far succeed as to prevent the otherwise imminent extinction of the Liberal Party.

The most important attempt at reorganisation is the one to alter the creed of the Federation. The present creed is the attainment, by constitutional means, "of Swaraj (responsible self-government and Dominion Status for India)". But the reformers propose to drop the words within brackets. If the change is accepted by the Federation, as we hope it will be, undefined "Swaraj" will naturally be interpreted to mean "Dominion Status, if expedient, and complete independance, if necessary." The change is, therefore, a decided improvement, acceptable to such non-Congressmen as refuse to tolerate any limitations to the political destiny and rights of their country. There are many nationalists outside the Congress who can quite understand Britain fettering India's aspirations but who think it both cowardice and a crime for any of their countrymen to say that their country shall not aspire to complete independence in any circumstances. It is bad enough for an individual to limit his own freedom, it is infinitely worse for him to limit the freedom of his country. If the Liberals appreciate this vital point of principle, they should, for their own self-respect, accept the proposed change in their creed.

Will He Answer?

Apart from hearty congratulations and gentle gubernatorial warnings the speech of the Governor to the Ahmedabad Millowners contains, in some of its aspects, certain hints that are significant as bearing closely on the present Labour situation in that city. These hints provoke some questions. Why do the millowners demand an extension of the Bombay Trades Disputes Conciliation Act to Ahmedabad? Is it the fact that they have virtually scrapped the Arbitration Board which has always worked so well and to which Lord Brabourne paid a well-deserved and handsome tribute? Lord Brabourne quite rightly declined to accede to the Owners' request and we are glad that while doing so he paid an ungrudging tribute to the services that the Labour Union has consistently rendered to the industry. In fact that was the reason he urged in defence of his attitude. Let us quote His Excellency's own words:—

> The Labour Union is probably the best organised of any in India. It has a thoroughly democratic constitution and has always endeavoured, I understand, to enforce discipline among its members, with the result that arrangements made mutually between the Union and your Association have been carried out with the gratifying absence of industrial strife to which I have already referred. With such organisations and with the machinery that you have evolved, a Conciliation Act would be unnecessary and superfluous."

And yet the millowners are apparently seeking to scrap that well-tested invaluable machinery and to cast aside the very Union which has helped to make the industry what it is to-day!

There is, then, a reference by Lord Brabourne to reports of the Owners' intentions to cut down the wages and to abolish the system of collecting Union subscriptions in the mills. Sjt. Kasturbhai Lalbhai had issued a statement the other day suggesting—by his silence——that owners had no such intentions. Will he now say whether the Governor has been rightly or wrongly informed? Will he also say quite plainly whether or no the Millowners of Ahmedabad propose to cut down wages along with the introduction of the nine-hour day? The Secretary of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association has, we notice, now issued a statement to "correct" earlier reports about the Owners' proposed move. This statement only confirms the earlier reports. Whether it is termed as an "adjustment" or a decree, the truth is—and this is the whole point that matters—that the time workers are faced with a reduction in their earnings consequent on the reduction in the working hours. It is stated that the reduction will be proportionate and will be based on the present wage level. Was this question referred to the Labour Association and alternatively to the Arbitration Board? The omission of any reference to the Board does not seem to be accidental. An "adjustment" is the result of mutual agreement. It cannot be a one-sided decision. As it is, the conclusion is obvious that the Millowners of Ahmedabad contemplate cutting down wages through reduction in hours and this over the head of the Labour Union and the Arbitration Board.

GOVERNOR'S WELCOME LEAD

Public Must Oppose Ahmedabad Move

(Specially contributed)

"The record of your City in these days of world wide economic depression has, indeed, been remarkable, especially in your principal industry", said Lord Brabourne addressing the Millowners of Ahmedabad. This 'remarkable records as everybody knows, has been possible only with the co-operation of the textile Labour employed in the mills. The relations between Capital and Labour in Ahmedabad, which is soon developing to become the premier industrial city in Western India, have been the envy of other centres in this country. And the interests of Ahmedabad millowners, indeed, depend on the continued existence of these relations. The proposals to scrap the Arbitration Machinery, so laboriously worked up and established and to prohibit the collection of Union subscriptions for the Ahmedabad Labour Association—proposals whose authenticity is not challenged—are certainly not wholesome and if enforced, one is afraid, will lead to serious consequences. The Labour Association has always shown a remarkable capacity for restraint, moderation and reasonableness and there has, as far as one can recall, never been an occasion when the millowners have had to complain against it. In such a situation the contemplated move, unless it is a cover for a "firm hand" policy of Big Business that the millowners propose to adopt, is both uncalled for and unwarranted. It should be the duty of every well-wisher of Swadeshi and the Indian textile industry to see that an attitude, as the one taken by the Ahmedabad millowners, that holds out nothing but disaster for the industry, is not allowed to dominate the dicates of the need of India's industries and industrial development.

Lord Brabourne's Tribute

One is therefore, glad that Lord Brabourne refused to countenance the demand for the extension of the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act to Ahmedabad. According to the Governor "the primary object of the Act was to deal with industrial disputes in Bombay city which, owing largely to the absence of any effective organisation on the part of Labour, have been numerous" and from which Ahmedabad, owing to the presence of a Labour Union which is "probably the best organised of any in India" has been so relievingly free. With such organisations and the machinery that has been evolved and has worked well for so along, the Governor declared, "a Conciliation Act would be unnecessary and

(Continued on page 8.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

In The Parliamentary Debate On The J. P. C. Report Labour Party Did Practically Nothing To Press Indian View-Point

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Dec. 15.
(By Air Mail).

This week Great Britain has been truly resounding with Indian matters; to be exact with British affairs concerning India at a time when British prosperity and world supremacy are on the decline.

There was nothing unexpected or astonishing in any of the speeches on the Government resolution moved by Sir Samuel Hoare in support of the Report of the Joint Select Committee. Each Parliamentarian delivered himself or herself as was expected of him or her. There was only one dramatic and unexpected episode: viz., Lord Willingdon's telegram denouncing the mischievous effects of the speech of Mr. Courtauld and contradicting his version of Lord Willingdon's conversations or of the Government of India's policy to bribe or to coerce the Indian Princes into submission to all the proposals of the British Government. Mr. Courtauld's speech was delivered in the middle of the Indian discussion on the second day, which allowed an opportunity to the Viceroy to wire his protest and repudiation direct for the House of Commons in time during the progress of the debate on the third and the last day, and Mr. Baldwin sponsored the Viceroy's message in his last hour's speech. This did not leave any time for Mr. Courtauld to make his reply, though undoubtedly the Speaker and the House according to custom would have allowed him every opportunity to offer his apology to the Viceroy.

What Indian Opposition Can Do

The Tory diehards are still bent upon carrying on their propaganda against the Government through the Press or on the platform. The Government is hoping to get the new India Bill through by July 1935. The battleground will then shift from Whitehall and Westminster to Delhi and Simla during the Assembly session of September 1935 and the new elections for the Provincial Legislatures will be timed for March 1936, if, of course, the gods will also dispose exactly as the British Cabinet Ministers propose! An absolutely united and resolute India can easily force a complete change of plans and the India Bill and all as she did at the time of the Simon Commission whose Report even Sir John Simon has now thrown into his waste paper basket

Broadcasting By Indians

Another dramatic incident in the House of Commons took place on the third day of the debate which, I fear, might mislead Indians and once again fill them with false hopes. Mr. Lansbury suggested that the British Broadcasting Corporation should be instructed to arrange to broadcast speeches of Indian politicians on the wireless. Mr. Baldwin refused to make a hasty reply and has promised to "consider" the right honourable member's suggestion. But we should not forget that in England itself an unemployed worker was given permission to broadcast his views on the current problems. At the last moment he was dictated to as to what he should say. When he refused to obey the injunction of the authorities his broadcast was cut off. Following this only a few days ago Professor Haldane was "invited" to speak before the wireless. When he refused to say anything else except what he had written down in advance, he was also sent away and a substitute was set up. No honest radical political or sociological speech is allowed to be broadcast even in Great Britain by Britishers themselves, so it is absolutely certain that no frank Indian view and bold Indian demand will be permitted to be broadcast. On the contrary Government will not hesitate to devise some scheme to broadcast reactionary or conciliatory speeches, singing the praises of the Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy and some of the Labour leaders or asking for lukewarm modifications in the discreditable White Paper.

Saklatvala's Proposal Recalled

In this connection it is not out of place to recall to mind what happened during the debate at the time of the appointment of the Simon Commission. At that time Mr. Saklatvala had moved a formal amendment to first invite Pundit Motilal Nehru to the Bar of the House with a view to state India's case before the House, thus through it, to the whole British nation. This suggestion was rejected wholesale, and barring Col. Wedgwood, the entire Labour Party, who had then more than 150 members in the House contemptuously pooh-poohed the idea. If Mr. Lansbury had then supported this idea, Indian opinion would have become known to the masses of British workers seven years ago and the entire farce of the Simon Commission and the subsequent Round Table Conferences would have been avoided.

Although the week's debate was on India there were undoubtedly

(Continued on Page 13.)

Frankly Speaking

JAPAN'S OFFER.

As was universally expected Japan has formally denounced the Washington Treaty that was based on the 5-5-3 ratio as between America, Britain and Japan. The spokesman of the Tokyo Naval Office states that "Japan sincerely desires a new Naval Treaty on a fair and equitable basis" and goes on to urge that the denunciation "was a step towards making a substantial contribution to world peace". This sounds amusing and unreal. But there are useful possibilities in two of the Japanese suggestions: to abolish offensive armaments and to fix a common upper limit at the lowest point.

KEY WITH BRITAIN

If these two suggestions formed the basis of serious Naval negotiations, the denunciation may, paradoxically enough, really prove to be the origin of "a substantial contribution to world peace" and to the principle of disarmament. The key to the situation lies with Britain and let us hope that she will not fail to use it. For unless Britain decides to stand with firm determination by her compromise plan America will react to the Japanese move in a manner which will constitute the signal for a mad armaments race involving all the Naval Powers.

BARBAROUS AND UNWORTHY

Following the murder of Kirov, Soviet Russia has embarked on widespread and ruthless reprisals including even mass executions, in Moscow. As the "Daily Herald" points out, and quite rightly also, these executions are "barbarous and unworthy of an advanced regime which the Soviet boasts of". This is not all. Death sentences, it is reported, are being given for the crime of stealing—food stuffs! This is seeking to reform by the method of striking terror into the hearts of the people and condemns the regime as little different, in essential spirit, from the worst aspects of a system which Communism set out to change for the better. There is something inherently wrong and weak in dictatorship. It cannot endure the exacting requirements of ideals and it surrenders to panic. What is surprising is that in the face of a serious crisis M. Stalin should be able and capable of nothing better than going the way of Herr Hitler. Is H. G. Wells right, after all, in his estimate of the Russian leader?

AJMER CONGRESS AFFAIRS

It is deeply gratifying to know that, as a result of Sardar Sardul Singh's efforts, the affairs of the Ajmer Congress Committee have now been amicably put in order. Dissensions and quarrels among Ajmer Congressmen were not only a hardy annual but had become a sort of perpetual scandal. And we sincerely congratulate not only Sardar Sardul Singh but also the two rival parties concerned on the successful achievement of a compromise. But much still remains to be done. The compromise needs sustained loyalty in practice by the parties. They have now to forget the past and remember that they owe obligations to the organisations and the cause. Personal prejudices must yield place to patriotism and sense of service. And it is high time they did in Ajmer.

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE

If there is any acute unrest in the Frontier Province or the United Provinces, the country is not aware of it. But it suits Government to presume that grave unrest exists and to give a fresh lease of life to emergency measures to deal with it. They have accordingly extended the duration of such measures in these provinces by one year. The normal law, which is drastic enough in this country, should have sufficed to deal with such political agitation as still exists in the country. But it appears that Government find it often inconvenient and not a handy enough tool of repression. So long as abnormal measures are available this temptation to use them too freely is almost irresistible. And it is such use or abuse of law that often aggravates discontent and thus sets up a vicious circle. However, a redeeming feature of the situation is that the continuance of repression is a sharp reminder to the people that peace is not yet and that the struggle for freedom must also continue in such forms as may be practicable or expedient at any particular moment.

— PRESS VIEWS —

Muslim Women & Swadeshi

There is no feature of modern social development in India so gratifying to the lover of progress as the awakening among Muslim women. In this respect the change is as rapid as it is widespread and in all parts of India we read of Muslim women emulating their sisters in Turkey by casting off the veil and actively interesting themselves in organization intended to promote the emancipation of women. At Meerut there was held recently an All-India Muslim Women's Industrial Exhibition and though apparently it was organized on a communal basis it is satisfactory to read from the published accounts of the Exhibition that among those who participated in it were a number of Hindu women. In matters economic women's problems and needs are the same for all communities, as are also the artistic instincts and traditions of which the women of all classes are the inheritors. The main object of the Exhibition seems to have been to promote Swadeshi especially by the active encouragement of small or cottage industries in which women can specialize. Among the types of exhibits represented at the Exhibition were thread work, embroidery, paper knitting and stencilling and painting on Saris, on canvas and other varieties of cloth. This admirable lead given by women in Bombay and Meerut deserves to be taken up all over India and active steps should be taken by women's organizations to promote the true spirit of Swadeshi and to encourage arts, crafts, and small industries among the women of all communities and all ranks of life.—"Svadeshi."

Those Safeguards

Suppose there is an industry which, judging by every canon laid down by the Indian Fiscal Commission, is entitled to protection and that its competitor is a British industry. Is it fair to urge that the Indian industry should be refused protection simply because its rival is a British industry? Will any Dominion tolerate for a moment a provision in its constitution restricting its freedom to foster its industries by imposing tariffs on British goods if such be found necessary in the interests of its industries? The objections which the Committee have raised to the provisions regarding other safeguards are also well-founded. The Federal Chamber is a representative organisation and its voice is that of the Indian commercial community. When such a body apprehends that the safeguards may operate against the interests of India, it is wrong to brush their views aside as baseless: statesmanship, on the other hand, requires that they should be respected and acted upon.—"Hindu."

'A GERM OF SWARAJ'.

Sir K. V. Reddy on New Constitution

—Press Headlines.

Wonderful discovery, so carefully hidden as the germ was in a deep bed of germicides.

* * * *

Nawab Sir Abdul Qaiyum, the N. W. F. P. Minister, is not without diplomatic talents—how else could he have attained to the honour of a Ministership?

But he overstrained them the other day while speaking on the J. P. C. report. He sought to show that if he was a "Yes" man, it was because of his possessing "No" sentiments or *vice versa*.

* * * *

But the solemn attempt at reconciliation has led him into a tragi-comedy of contradiction. The J. P. C. report, to him, was disappointing and it also "bred distrust." But this is all due to our own faults. Because we could not "patch up our differences," ourselves, the Joint Parliamentary Committee has given us a scheme that "breeds distrust"!

We hope the J. P. C. will particularly appreciate the compliment.

* * * *

Meanwhile, we are still wondering why Sir Abdul Qaiyum allows the Frontier and Baluchistan—to take only two instances—to suffer because he and his R. T. C. colleagues failed over the question of Separate Eelectorates.

* * * *

BRITAIN FACED WITH GRAVEST MORAL ISSUE

—Headline.

But that needn't cause any anxiety. It's nothing new for Britain.

* * * *

Il Duce is reported to have taken to "a great coat of decidedly Napoleanic cut."

We hope he doesn't follow Napolean very far.

* * * *

Meanwhile Signor Mussolini has declared: "God can check the progress of the Fascist movement, but man cannot."

Napoleon—that is to say, if Napoleon was the Man of Destiny, Fascism is the Movement of Destiny!

But, as we say, we hope Il Duce doesn't follow Napolean very far.

* * * *

In a recent speech somewhere Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas has made a fervent appeal "to follow the lead which the Mahatma had given in his old age for the uplift of Harijans....."

Now, how about fervently following the lead which the Mahatma has given in his old age for the uplift of politico-economic Harijans?

* * * *

Asks the "Leader":—

Sardar Mohan Singh has been appointed a member of the India Council. Who is Sardar Mohan Singh? But, the India Council being what it is, does it matter who he is?

As a matter of fact it does. But for the fact of his being who he is he wouldn't have been appointed.

* * * *

"SERIOUS FIRE AVERTED BY WOMEN

'Plane Crashes Into House"

—Press Headlines.

Miracles, evidently, have not yet ceased to happen.

* * * *

Husband: When will you stop trying to drive the car from the back seat?

Wife: When you stop trying to cook the dinner from the dining-room table.

Bombay Socialists' Lead To India

Municipalization Of Public Utility Concerns, In View

Huge Incomes Will Lead To Free Compulsory Education And Lessening Of Tax Burden

"At present we are a meagre seven standing for election to the Municipal Corporation, but we hope to be seventy at the next election after three years. We have to depend on the support of the electorate. We are not flush with money. As it is we are handful fighting against heavy odds."

"We, the Socialists, stand for the municipalization of the public utility services. If the tramways, telephone and the gas companies, were to be municipalized, the Corporation would be richer by about 80 lakhs to a crore of rupees every year, which meant less burden on the taxpayers. But at present this amount goes to a few individuals and the Corporation goes about in search of further avenues of taxation."

So said Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas, in the course of his speech on Sunday night at a meeting held at the Astika Samaj Hall, Matunga.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

"Some misinformed critic has stated that the Congress Socialists, by entering the Corporation are trying to bring about Socialism in the City of Bombay. He has misunderstood the whole position. Not only Bombay, not only in the Presidency but even if the Congress Socialists capture all the local bodies in the whole of India, Socialism cannot be established, while the rest of the world is under the sway of Capitalism," said Mr. M. R. Masani in the course of his speech.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, when speeches were delivered on "Socialists and Corporation".

Mr. C. K. N. Swami was in the chair.

Mr. Narayanswami, in the course of his speech, said that the Indian National Congress had decided to enter the Legislature, both Central and Provincial, and capture all the local bodies. In pursuance of that resolution the Congress Socialists had decided to contest the forthcoming municipal elections. The speaker felt that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had exhibited a lamentable lack of foresight by deciding not to contest the elections officially.

Referring to the programme of the Party, he said that the Socialists aimed at Municipalization of the Public Utility services which were to-day in the hands of a few plutocrats, so that the general public could have the benefit of those services. Of course the Party or its candidates were not holding out any promise of big achievement in the Corporation, if elected, as it was impossible to expect radical changes with only seven persons in. The Party was aiming at getting the money, that was now being pocketed by a few, for the common good by the municipalization of the services.

HONEST FIGHTERS

The Socialists were not standing on behalf of this community or that. They did not represent this vested interest or that. They were honest fighters for India's freedom and promised to fight vested interests. They were not standing for election as individuals, but on behalf of a party and for a programme.

"BIGGEST NONSENSE"

Mr. M. R. Masani, in the course of his speech, referred then to the advice given to the Socialists by the "Evening News of India", asking them not to mix up politics with civic affairs, and said that the advice was the "biggest nonsense ever taught". Political bias, as it was called, could never be kept out of civic affairs. In all advanced countries politics did enter civics, as a matter of fact in certain countries politic monopolised civic affairs. In England the municipal elections were fought on political lines. In Bombay uptill now the elections were being fought only on personal grounds. But the stage had got to come when politics did enter civics. As a matter of fact the Corporation and Municipalities should be miniature bodies representing the country's public life.

Continuing the speaker said that the position of the Socialists was being misinterpreted by a misinformed critic who stated that Socialists were out to establish Socialism in Bombay by entering the Corporation. The Socialists never claimed it. As a matter of fact, it was felt by them, that even if the Socialists came into power in the whole Presidency—or, even in the whole of India, even then Socialism would not have been established, so long as there were other countries in the world, which were not Socialist states. By Municipal Socialism, the Socialists meant, applying of Socialist principles to the Municipal affair. From the nationalisation of all industries in the country, they were attempting to bring it down to the Municipalities, where the public utility services could be municipalised for the benefit of the community at large. The Socialists were not promising a Utopia. The Socialists would raise issues in the Corporation which had been ignored by the Corporators, in a step-fatherly way.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES IN F. WARD.

The speaker referred to the two Candidates that were standing from the F Ward on the Congress Socialist Ticket, Messrs Purushottam Tricumdas and J. C. Maitra and said that both of them had been covered under the blessing that had been given by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, in that both of them had taken prominent part in the national struggle for freedom, each of them going to jail twice. Over and above that they were standing on behalf of a party which had placed before the public a programme. The speaker was sure that F Ward would elect both of them to the Corporation.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas, the Socialist candidate from the F. Ward in the course of his speech said that he had selected the F Ward, as the ward from where he would seek election because he knew that it consisted of an intelligent electorate. He knew that the voters discussed the questions and came to conclusions on their merits. The resident of Matunga had risen in the past above petty communal bias. He also had selected that ward because he was sure of labour votes. But on Sunday morning he was informed by a South Indian gentleman that they had decided to solidly support X. Y. Z. He refused to believe that statement and would never believe a statement like the above one, as he was fully aware that South Indians had always remained loyal to the Congress and were never carried away by communal feelings. If he or his friend Mr. Maitra failed in the elections, he could nevr believe that they failed because the South Indians voted communally. He would take it that they were not elected because the voters did not like the programme of the party.

CONGRESS AND ELECTIONS.

The speaker after discussing the decision of the B.P.C.C. not to contest the elections officially said that there were several reasons that led the body to come to that decision, and said that that was the proper decision it could arrive at under certain circumstances. He said that the Socialist candidates had a right to claim the support of the voters because they had come up to the standard at the time of the need of the Congress, while several others were sitting at home at the crucial hour.

"MEAGRE SEVEN"

"We are a meagre seven but within the next three years we will be seventy, if we are still kicking, who will ask the support of the Bombay municipal voters," continued Mr. Purushottam. "If you approve of our programme, and wish that we should be 70 at the next elections, then return all the seven of us to the Corporation. We are only seven standing because we are not flushed with money. I am not ashamed to accept that. As it is we are a handful fighting against powerful odds."

The speaker said that the present Corporation consisted of men who claimed to belong to a progressive party but did most unprogressive things. The Socialists stood for adult suffrage but the so-called Progressive Party people opposed even a measure which sought to make all tenants giving a rent of Rs. 5 and above voters. They were people representing vested interests and they knew full well that as soon as the adult suffrage came in then they would be wiped out of municipal existence. That was why they were against any increase in the number of the electorate.

PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES

The speaker explained in detail about the municipalisation of the public utility services, and said that if the tramways, the telephone and the gas companies were to be taken over by the Municipality, instead of allowing them to be under the control of private concerns then the Corporation would be richer by about a crore of rupees and the Corporation need not go about searching for fresh avenues of taxing the people. This money could be better utilised in free compulsory education and the burden of taxation of the citizens could be lessened.

Mr. J. C. Maitra, in the course of his speech, said that he had approached the F Ward voters in 1929 as a sportsman, and claimed their support. To-day he was approaching the voters, not only as a sportsman and a tried Congressman, but as a Socialist with a party programme. He knew and was sure that the voters of Matunga would support none but Congressmen. They wanted only Congress candidates should get into the Corporation, and not those who came to them for support just before the elections.

UNIQUE INCIDENT

Mr. Pathak of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Union supported the candidature of the Socialist candidates, and informed the audience that it had been the experience of the electorate of Bombay that candidates approached the voters just before the elections with promises but absolutely forgot them when they got into that body. He gave one or two instances, to prove his statement. The Socialists he was sure would do what they had promised to do. This was the first time in the history of India that a Party with Municipal Socialism as the aim were contesting the Municipal elections. He was sure that F Ward voters would support the two Socialist candidates, Messrs. Maitra and Purushottam Tricumdas.

CINEMA THEATRE IN JUBBULPORE TO LET

To let on lease in Jubbulpore from January 1st 1935, the existing 10 years lease expiring 31-12-34, the SUNDER VILAS THEATRE Jubbulpore. The theatre which is in excellent state of repairs is fitted with electric lights and fans and also with calotax ceiling to suit talkies. Best situation and really good fixtures and furniture. Also very convenient for dramatic performances, the accommodation and stage being large.

Write stating proposed terms and conditions to:

Messrs. MORARJI DHANJIBHOY, JHAWAHIRGUNJ, Jubbulpore.

MERRY X'MAS IN ENGLAND

Record Boom In Trade All Round

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Christmas of 1934 is certain to be a cheerful one whatever the weather, as shops railways, transport undertakings, and post-offices all over the country already report unusually heavy business which is confirmed by the Bank of England whose returns show that the Bank-note circulation which is at nearly 402 millions is the highest since the boom years 1920-21, compared with the 390 millions in Christmas of 1933, 372 in 1932; while seasonable supplies are abundant and cheaper than those of last year.

Big London stores are brightly displaying attractive gifts, and are doing record trade, likewise Manchester and other Northern towns. An unseasonable fog which harassed the travellers yesterday lifted in most parts; but there is no change in the old-fashioned white Christmas, as it is still unusually mild this time of the year.

TERRIBLE TRAIN DISASTER

Six Killed And 20 Injured

BERLIN, Dec. 22.

Six were killed and 20 injured when two passenger trains travelling in opposite directions met head on on a single track between Hessenthal and Stuttgart. The front carriages of the both trains were telescoped.—Reuter's Special.

A London message says Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey Walwyn has been placed on the retired list from 15th December 1934.

REMEDY FOR OVER-POPULATION

Scientific Methods Explained To Medicos

SELF-CONTROL v/s. BIRTH-CONTROL

A very interesting lecture on "Population and Birth Control" was delivered by Mrs. Edith How-Martyn, Honorary Director of the International Birth Control Information Centre (London) on Sunday afternoon at the main lecture hall of G. S. Medical College, with Dr. A. S. Erulkar in the chair. The meeting was organised by the Bombay Medical Union.

In the course of her lecture, the speaker traced the history of the increase of population all over the world and the problem that faced the whole humanity. She said that after the French Revolution the population of England began to increase by heaps and bounds. The increase in the British population was so much that the country could produce food only for 12 million people, the population had gone upto 40 millions, which led to semi-starvation in several cases and poverty increased.

This was the main reason, that was responsible for the scientists to search for some method by which births could be controlled. The speaker then explained in detail the several scientific methods which had proved very successful in controlling conception. She also referred to the opposition that had to be faced by the pioneers against the use of contraceptives. Both in England and America the Birth Control Movement had advanced a great deal.

Though the Birth Control idea was opposed by the clergy, it is very interesting to note that the movement was started by a clergyman himself. The intention of the Birth Control Information Centre was to make the movement a world-wide one. It was a great social work.

POPULARISING CONTRACEPTIVES

The lecturer explained as to how the patient should be treated by doctors and how they are treated at the Birth Control Clinics in England, where free advise as to the use of contraceptives was given. Though Birth Control devices so far invented were easily accessible only to the rich and the middle class, arrangements were being made by which even the poorer classes could derive benefit out of it.

The audience which consisted of several well-known medical practitioners of Bombay and the medical students listened to the lecture with rapt attention and after the lecture several questions were answered by the lecturer.

SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Dr. Erulkar, who thanked the lecturer for her very instructive lecture said that Birth Control was a necessity for Indians. He said that several people were lead to believe that "self-control" would serve the purpose. He was opposed to it because it lead to several complications in the end. The only humane and scientific method by which births could be controlled was through the Birth Control methods just explained by the speaker.

In the end the lecturer appealed to the men in India, who were the better educated and better informed in the subject to take a lead in the movement and protect their women.

After a vote of thanks the meeting came to a close.

MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTION ...

Socialists' Meeting To-day At Chowpaty

A public meeting will be held on the Chaupaty sands to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. when Messrs. M. R. Masani, Purshottam Tricumdas, Ali Bahadur Khan, Meherally, C. K. Narayanswami and others will speak on "What the Municipal Corporation ought to be".

"ONLY GOD CAN CHECK FASCISM"

But Not Man, Says Mussolini

According to a Rome Correspondent Signor Mussolini, in presenting prizes won by farmers who took part in the "Battle of the Wheat," admitted that wheat production had decreased this year by about 14,000,000 bushels; but with accustomed vigour he declared that the figures published would always be the correct ones, and if next year the crop were smaller the fact would not be disguised.

He concluded: "God can check the progress of the Fascist movement, but man cannot."

Wearing a greatcoat of a decidedly Napoleonic cut, the Duce inaugurated a Mussolini Institute for the Treatment of Tuberculosis.

NAZI FLAG FLYING ON SATURDAY

Display Before Regulations Came In Force

SAARBRUCKEN, Dec. 23.

The Plebiscite Commission prohibited display national, political, religious flags or symbols from 23rd December until after the plebiscite on 13/1 the minimum penalties being three day's imprisonment or fine of 300 francs. Thus yesterday's display was merely the last flying on the part of Nazis, not contravention of the regulations.

AIRLINER CRASH AND WOMAN'S COURAGE

LONDON, Dec. 22.

A woman's presence of mind in turning off gas extinguishing a kitchen stove probably saved a serious fire when a French airliner missed the landing place in fog at Croydon Aerodrome, and crashed through the fence into a kitchen wall, nearby the house. Miss Edith Martin working in her kitchen happened to glance out of window, saw the plane heading straight for her house, dropped the plate ham and eggs, seized her 61 year-old father, pushed him into the garden just before the plane crashed into the house.

One engine finished up against the kitchen stove, whereat Miss was Martin standing. She calmly turned off gas, extinguished the kitchen fire. Father and daughter were treated in hospital for slight cuts and bruises. Occupants of the machine were unhurt.—Reuter Special.

HEAVY SENTENCE ON FRONTIER GANDHI

Karachi City Fathers Adjourn As Protest

KARACHI, Dec. 22.

A general meeting of the Karachi Corporation adjourned for five minutes ostensibly as a protest against the sentence of 2 years passed against Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the Frontier leader, in Bombay.

The mover of the proposal remarked that it was a matter of deep regret that even though the political conditions in the country were normal, yet such a heavy sentence was awarded to the "Frontier Gandhi".—United Press.

ARRIVAL OF D. H. COMET

(Special Cable).

LEOPOLDVILLE, Dec. 22.

It is now expected that the aviators in D. H. Comet will return with mail for delivery on New Year's Day and not Christmas eve.

Currency Notes In Postal Envelope

KARACHI, Dec. 23.

A businessman of Mirpurkhas has been arrested on charge of remitting currency notes valued at Rs. 500 in an ordinary postal envelope to his people in a Punjab village, which was intercepted by the Postal authorities.—United Press.

DUKE OF NORFOLK AT JODHPUR

JODHPUR, Dec. 23.

The Duke of Norfolk who is on a tour of India spent the last few days at Jodhpur and was the guest of His Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpur. During his stay he went sight-seeing to all places of interest and was keenly interested in the Roman Catholic Church recently opened.

He left here this afternoon by air in His Highness' Monospar Aeroplane for Bikaner. A. P.

X'mas Gifts Display In Paris

PARIS, Dec. 23.

'Scintillating' is the only word to describe the gifts displayed everywhere. Most of them shine or glitter, streets' shops are very bright street and vendors are doing roaring trade in such goods as bag-pipes, encyclopaedias, silkties, patent oyster-openers.

Aerodrome For Madras City?

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

It is understood that the Madras Flying Club have addressed a letter to the Madras Corporation on the advisability of providing an Aerodrome within the Municipal limits.

It is pointed out that the existing Aerodrome is far away from the city and that in view of the rapid progress aviation was making in India and the possibility of Madras forming a station on the Far East Route, such an amenity would be a valuable one.—A. P.

Grim Soap War Looms Large

FOREIGN COMPETITORS MOBILISE FORCES

"Buy Swadeshi" Alone Will Save Indian Industry

Special To "The Chronicle"

The import of foreign soaps into India till 1929 amounted to Rs. 185 lakhs. In the space of four years i. e., by 1933, the import had fallen by over 50 per cent, thanks largely to the Swadeshi movement. Since then, indigenous manufacturers of soap, who were virtually saved from ruin by the Swadeshi Movement have been supplying the bulk of India's demand.

But foreign competition is again becoming active, and as a result of close enquiries, Our Special Correspondent fears the possibility of a grim soap war and appeals to the people to continue to "Buy Swadeshi".

In the year 1929 and prior to it, India used to import soaps, both washing and toilet from foreign countries, chiefly England, worth Rs. 185 lakhs.

Statistics show that the imports in the year 1933, that is after four years, had been reduced by about sixty per cent., i.e., about Rs. 80 lakhs.

SWADESHISM TELLS.

This sudden decrease within four years in imports of soap to India, which formed a very important market for the foreign companies, was due to the growing Swadeshi spirit in the country.

The old Indian Soap manufacturing companies, which had with very great difficulty continued to remain in the market, in spite of the rate-cutting competition of foreign companies, got an impetus and began to manufacture more soaps and were able within a short time after the commencement of the movement to manufacture soaps of better quality than the foreign ones. Of these old manufacturers, the Mysore Government Soap Factory, Godrejs, the Bengal Chemical and the last and the largest of all the Tata Oil Mills are well-known. Besides these four companies, several other Indian companies came into existence. All these Indian companies were encouraged by Indians in preference to their old favourites—the foreign manufacturers.

Not only were the Indian soaps of better quality, but the prices also were cheaper compared with the foreign soaps. Before 1929, there was a prejudice against Indian soaps, as there was against all Indian goods. It was believed that Indian soaps could not be good, though no serious trial was given to them. In spite of this sort of discouragement, the Indian manufacturers struggled along till 1929, when their patience was rewarded, and it was suddenly discovered by the public that Indian manufactured soaps were not only good but in many cases better than foreign ones.

PRICE-CUTTING CAMPAIGN.

This sudden decrease in their sales in India, which reduced their exports to less than half, made the foreign manufacturers think. It was felt at a certain stage that they would be ousted from the Indian market. They thought that the best way to retain their position in the Indian market, was to struggle along, till they recaptured their hold would be to continue selling their soaps, even if they had to do it at a loss. This they could easily afford to do, in view of their enormous profits during the years gone by. So it was found that as their exports were gradually decreasing, their prices also went on decreasing, so much so that at the end of four years, some of them had reduced them by 33 per cent while others had brought them down by no less than 50 per cent., with a corresponding reduction in quality.

In spite of this sort of competition by the foreigners, Indians, who had begun to find their feet, continued their onward march; and the position they had secured in the Indian market, thanks to the Swadeshi movement, became exceedingly firm.

In spite of the duty on foreign soap being increased to 20 from 15 per cent with a surcharge of 5 per cent, the foreign manufacturers continued to sell their soaps at enormously low prices compared with their original prices.

Indian manufacturers, however big they may be, do not stand any comparison with their foreign rivals, as far as their financial resources are concerned and the public, poor, ignorant and short-sighted, buy a temporarily cheaper article. But even this did not help the foreign soap manufacturers, and they have thought it fit as a best measure to open their own manufacturing centre in Bombay and have already begun manufacturing soaps.

Before long, this soap competition is sure to assume large dimensions and the Soap War in India will be more grim than the oil war. The growing Indian Industry must be encouraged even if it has to be done at a little sacrifice although even that is scarcely necessary in the soap trade.

GERMAN CHURCH QUARREL

Reichbishop's Appeal For Prayers

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, Dec. 22.

Negotiations with a view to uniting the different groups of German Evangelical Church which were suspended yesterday will be continued in January. The Government mediator is determined to terminate the quarrel, but recognises that the differences cannot be bridged in a few days.

Reichbishop Mueller in a Christmas message declares that peace is standing in the background of the Church quarrel and asks for prayers for the settlement of the difficulties.

VICTIMS OF DUTCH 'PLANE DISASTER

BAGHDAD, Dec. 22.

The bodies of the victims of the Dutch 'plane disaster were brought here by the R.A.F. Vickers Victoria planes sent from Cairo. The bodies were taken to the hospital where a post-mortem is being held. Pilot's log is found, but it throws no light on the cause of the disaster. The Arabs are still collecting the letters which are scattered over a radius of half mile in the vicinity of the wreckage.—Reuter's Special.

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SHAPOORJI SAKLATVALA'S CRITICISM

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In certain newspapers in India, news has appeared from London correspondents that on receipt of the "telegraphic summary" of the speech of the President of the Indian National Congress, Babu Rajendra Prasad, I had "expressed" general satisfaction with it." Whilst I so thoroughly appreciate the courtesy of your correspondent and your columns to give publicity to some of my views and expressions at this mementous juncture for India, circumstances compel me to trespass on your space further to put right the erroneous and dangerous implications of such a terse and pithy pronouncement.

My position is clear not only as an unmistakably known member of the Communist Party, but also as one who had publicly registered, in the British Press, an unbending opposition to Morley's Reforms in 1907, to Montagu's Reforms in 1917, to the India Act of 1919, to the Indian National Congress's policy of periodical and alternating compromises with British Imperialst rulers, and even to the Irish Free State (Dominion Status) Bill in Parliament that I stand for complete and unequivocal independence of India and other Colonies and also that I am firm in my belief that the power and organisations of masses freed from control and leadership of their local capitalists is the only power that has the will and ability to secure this object. My last visit to the Asiatic countries of various nationalities in the U. S. S. R. has greatly strengthened my life-long belief and provided me with a concrete proof in support of my faith.

For me to be "generally satisfied" with Babu Rajendra Prasad's Congress speech, full details of which were known to all your Indian readers at that time, would make an impression that my politics have undergone some volcanic and cataclysmic change.

I have no personal prestige to be jealous of, nor any high or profitable position to safeguards. However, a completely erroneous notion in our national politics in India at this stage would be a great disservice to our ill-fated country. In the interest of our suffering millions, whilst we should avoid all personal recriminations, we must be quite clear and unequivocal in our political and economic creeds and expressions thereof. In such public service of our country I consider these lines urgent.

The situation is difficult, we are all in a difficult position, and I do not desire to be unnecessarily misunderstood as standing in the way of unity in a common struggle against the White Paper Parliamentary constitution for India.

I have not had the pleasure of knowing Babu Rajendra Prasad personally, but from the Indian news I had understood him to be almost one of the blind followers of Gandhism. Hence Babu Rajendra Prasad's election to the Congress Presidentship had made me expect an avowdal of a wholesale surrender by the official leaders of the Congress. Then comes Reuter's telegraphic report of his speech, and I was asked about its reaction upon me. My first remark was that after all, the telegraphic report may not be more than ten per cent. or even five per cent. of the whole speech which might give one a true picture. However, there was an immediate relief in the Chairman's pronouncement that the whole of the White Paper scheme was to be unconditionally condemned and to be fought against. There was also another hopeful indication in the remarks of the President's speech that he confessed that the defeats of Congress politicians were due to their weaknesses. However, this part was so incomplete that I had to be ready to see in such a confession a wrong analysis of events and a consequent danger, instead of hope for the future. If the "weaknesses" named were admitted to be political mistakes and wrong understanding of economic basis of Imperialism, then there was hope for a better fight in the future. If the "mistakes" were to be understood as defects in "spiritual" programmes, in "khadi ur cult," then the confession would be still leading the followers on the wrong road.

This was all the more disquieting as in the telegraphic summary there was no indication of any definite departure from past "weaknesses" by bold measures or new organisational plans. When subsequently the full text of Babu Rajendra Prasad's speech reached here, we found the President's speech still based on all the fundamental errors of the past though in a newly cast form sounding as a forward policy. The Congress still appears to be preserved in its original character, as a Congress created by the British Viceroy—Lord Dufferin—for the specific purpose of drawing Indian politicians into the meshes of Parliamentary illusions.

Your readers will thus see that there can be no "general satisfaction" between by political faith and the President's new lead to his flock.

However, let this not create a misunderstanding on the essential point that does matter for the moment. Let us all stand together in throwing back in the faces of all British political Parties and M.P.'s who took a consulting part in the Simon's Commission, in the Round Table Conferences, in the Joint Select Committee and in the coming acceptance of some new fangled "India Self-Government Act." Let us for the moment unite on the basis of the primary birth-right of Indians to develop and shape out the machinery of administering Indian affairs and of controlling Indian taxpayers' revenues. So far Babu Rajendra Prasad's speech will not preclude him from acting on a common basis in this front line of attack upon Imperialism along side of those whose understanding of modern economics may go deeper and whose ultimate idealism may divert from his at a later stage.—Yours, etc.,

SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.

2, St. Albaus Villas,
Highgate Road,
London N. W. 5,
December 8.

B. P. C. C. And Municipal Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is unfortunate that the B.P.C.C. has lost an opportunity of serving people by deciding not to contest the ensuing elections for the Bombay Corporation.

The income of the Bombay Corporation nears the income of a small province like Assam, and if the Congress dominates the Corporation it could spend this big income in the interests of the masses which it claims to serve. The problems like the insanitary filthy tenements of the workers and the crushing rents charged by the landlords to the middle classes warranted a strong organised people's party like the Congress in the Corporation.

The B.P.C.C has put forward lame excuses for its decision.

The first argument advanced by them is that the voting at the elections will be communal. But in the absence of official Congress candidates also the voting will not be non-communal. Who is to direct the voters on non-communal lines if the great national organisation, the Congress, shirks its responsibility by keeping aloof from the field on such grounds? Will the B.P.C.C. wait till the voting in their opinion becomes non-communal of its own accord?

Another argument is that the Congress will not get a majority in the Corporation. Is not the huge majority of Assembly voters—which expressed itself in the recent elections in support of the Congress—a sufficient indication for them about the Congress influence over the voters? It must infuse in their hearts hopes of a large number of Congress candidates being returned to the Municipality. Or do they want a guarantee of having a majority?

A strange argument—the voters are influenced by many other tendencies such as residence in a certain locality, personal friendship, etc. The Bengal Congressmen who dominate the Calcutta Corporation do not put forward such flimsy arguments to shirk their duty to the people. They have surmounted all these difficulties and placed an example before the country.

The last argument is that many Congressmen want to contest the elections and, therefore, if the Congress decides to put up its candidates, personal jealousies would develop But it is strange in the mouth of those who spoke so vehemently of Congress discipline in the Assembly elections and mention in the next month the personal jealousies between self-sacrificing Congressmen for the membership of a municipality!—Yours, etc.,

P. K. B.

Dec. 22.

All-India Catholic Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the sessions of the third All-India Catholic Congress to be held at Poona under the presidentship of the Bombay Archbshop's standing counsel and legal adviser, I beg to express the hope that, though the sessions are not free from clerical influence, atmosphere, surroundings or environments, no resolution or resolutions will be passed in order to enhance the immense powers of Bishops and priests over poor, ignorant and helpless laymen, by persuading Government to make the Canon Law the Law of Catholics in non-spiritual domains or spheres, thereby striking at their civil liberties and freedom as British subjects. It might be replied, e.g., that if Muslims are governed by their laws, why should not Catholics be similarly governed? One of the causes which divide clerics and laics is in regard to the management of the funds and properties of parish churches. These funds and properties constitute the accumulations of bequests, benefactions, etc. made by parishioners from time to time. The contention of the people, who are not priest-led, is that there should be boards of elected members composed of parishioners for the administration of the funds and properties, with Vicars, Rectors, or Parish priests as Presidents thereof, so that all concerned might be pleased and things worked smoothly, satisfactorily and efficiently to the benefit of all. But B'shops and priests want more than the lion's share.

I think good many of the lay folks do not care very much whether they are put or not on administrative boards. What they are most solicitous of is for the integrity of the funds and properties of their parish churches.

Lastly may I be allowed to observe that we Catholics enjoy all reasonable freedom and liberty at the hands of our rulers in regard to our religion. I for one do not see why Canon Law should displace or replace, partly or wholly the laws of the land. For instance, one of the provisions of the Canon Law is that if a Catholic summons to a Civil or Criminal Court a priest without the permission of the ordinary, and a Bishop without the permission of the Holy See Rome—which permission I speak from experience, never comes,—he automatically incurs the penalty of interdict or excommunication. What would happen if, for instance, this provision of the Canon Law is incorporated in the Civil and Crimnal Laws of the land? I for one cannot imagine the disastrous effects thereof. I beg of the great men that are to take part in the Congress sessions at Poona to consider the case of their less fortunate lay brethren, and not to give away their case under any pressure or influence.

I humbly but earnestly appeal to you, Sir, to give publicity to this letter, and if it pleases you to comment on it in the way you think fit and proper in the best interests of your helpless and voiceless fellow-subjects.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay, December 20.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is an open secret that much is desiderated in respect of the administration of parish church funds and properties, bequeathed, donated, etc., by the people, and it is feared that if the laity are rendered more voiceless by implementing or incorporating the Canon Law into the civil law, it will hardly be short of a calamity. I am impelled to write to you on the subject, inspired by the fear of the possibility of the forthcoming All-India Catholic Congress, to be held at Poona, successfully getting Government to accept the desire of b'shops' and priests' to have a perfect, and an unquestionable and unchallengeable control over parish funds and properties and generally on the laity.—Yours, etc.,

FOREWARNED, FOREARMED.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

ARCHDEACON'S PACT WITH WIFE

Wife To Have Last Word —At Home Only

Archdeacon G. E. Powell, of Carlisle, is a tactful husband.

Many years ago he and his wife made a solemn pact, one of the articles of which was that, whatever he said in public, his wife had the right of reply when they got home.

The archdeacon revealed the fact when he opened a sale of work at Carlisle.

His wife was sitting beside him.

"It was agreed," said the archdeacon, "that I should do all the talking outside the house, and my wife should do it inside.

"Having told you this, I have no doubt there will be some talking when I get home."

Mrs. Powell smiled.

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

Ramkrishna Mission's Activities: Funds Needed To Carry On Work Upto April Next

Swamy Saumyananda, Secretary Ramkrishna Mission Seva Samiti, Sylhet, writes:—

I visited the Sujatpur Flood Relief Centre opened by the Ramkrishna Mission Sylhet Habiganj, along with Babu Joshada Kr. Modak, on the 24th Nov. I passed through four villages under P. S. Lakhai and one under P. S. Baniachang and made house-to-house enquiry. The condition of the people is extremely bad, and though it is a month of Agrahayan, the distress appears to me to be very much acute. I learnt that only 1/16th or less of the crops may be reaped this year, in circle No. 18, under P. S. Lakhai, but in Circle No. 19 of this Thana, and Circle No. 35 in P. S. Baniachang, there has been a total failure of crops. There is no jute cultivation this year. In those Circles Aman paddy is the main crop, and the 'buro' is cultivated in a small area. Hence relief is necessary for at least five months (i.e. upto the middle of April 1935) more. The distress is the result of the successive failuers of crops for the last few years.

During the last flood, there has been heavy damage to the dwelling huts of the poor inhabitants, as the walls and the plinths of many were washed away by the force of waves. The gratuitous relief which is being carried on by the R. K. Mission in that centre is quite inadequate. I found a good number of people in every village who deserve gratuitous or any other kind of relief equally, but for the shortage of funds they could not be attended to. I myself found several persons fasting for a day or so.

Water-hyacinth and sudden flood are the causes of the successive failure of crops in that area. we found that if two bunds (embankments) be erected, one at Singair Khal, situated between Sujatpur and Ikram in Circles No 34 and 35 under P. S. Baniachang, and the other at the mouth of the Khal, connected with the river Ratna, in the same locality an area of about 200 hals of Aman Lands may be converted into Buro Land, and rice 'buro' crops of about 100 'hals' of land may be saved from the sudden attack of water. These bunds may be erected at a cost of Rs 1,000 only, and this sum of Rs. 1,000 may be spent on test relief work. So the ablebodied sufferers who also deserve gratuitous relief under the circumstances stated above may be provided with earth-work and this permanent safeguard against flood and water-hyacinth, at least for a particular area, may be provided.

I herewith enclose an upto-date report of the relief work done by the R. K. Mission, Habiganj, and an estimate of the amount of money to be required for carrying out the relief work upto the middle of April 1935.

Statement showing the work done by the Habiganj Ramkrishna Mission Seva Samiti in connection with the famine relief in Habiganj Sub-Division and the work proposed to be done.

Time when the work was undertaken, beginning of September '34.

Areas undertaken, circles Nos. 18 and 19 of Lakhai P.S; 35; 36 and 37 of Baniachang P. S. and 3 villages of Habganj P. S.

Total number of recipients upto November, 8603.

Quantity of rice distributed as doles, 254 mds. 25 seems time upto which the work is to be continued and the proposed expenditure to be incurred thereon, upto the middle of April 1935: Proposed expenditure Rs. 4650.

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.

(i) Distribution of doles, Rs. 3000

(ii) House repairing charges Rs. 250.

(iii) Test works:—

(a) Weaving (b) Husking, (c) Leather work Rs. 400

(iv) Construction of bonds (embankments) by the receiver of doles to save future crops, Rs. 1000, total Rs. 4650.

Besides the above, 259 pieces of new cloths have been distributed among the most needy for cloths.

REVOLT IN LIBERAL RANK AND FILE

(Continued from page 1.)

component organisations, which are directly affiliated to the central Council and, therefore, entitled to elect members of the same should be fixed proportionately by the next Working Committee. The Reception Committee of the place where the annual session of the Federation is held should also contribute Rs. 150 to the funds of the Federation.

MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

(d) Besides the two meetings of the Council of the Federation to be held a day previous to and immediately after the annual sessions, the General Secretaries shall convene every quarter a meeting of the Council of the Federation in rotation at Bombay, Allahabad Calcutta and Madras in each year; but an affiliated Liberal organisation at any other centre may invite the Council to hold its meeting at that centre, and the President and the General Secretaries with the concurrence of the Working Committee may do so in preference to the place where that particular quarterly meeting should have been ordinarily held.

(e) At every such meeting, each Liberal Association at the four centres mentioned in para (d) shall, unless the meeting of the Council is being held at that centre, depute at least two of its members, being also members of the Council of the Federation, to represent its views at such meetings. The travelling expenses of such members shall be borne by the respective local Associations concerned, unless any member so deputed desires otherwise. The Liberal organisations at the other centres may, if they so deem fit, do likewise. The Council shall have power to change these dates.

COUNCIL'S OFFICE.

(f) The office of the Council of the Federation should ordinarily be kept in the province from which the President for the year is chosen, unless the Council, at its first meeting to be held immediately after the annual sessions, decides otherwise. The General Secretaries with the approval of the President shall employ an Assistant Secretary at a monthly salary of not more than Rs. 50 only.

REQUISITION MEETING.

(g) Any ten members of the Council of the Federation can send a requisition to the General Secretaries to convene a meeting of the Council on a date earlier than that fixed for the next quarterly meeting for consideration 'inter alia' of such urgent business as may be mentioned in the requisition and the General Secretaries shall, after circulating the said requisition amongst the members of the Working Committee, call such a meeting at the earliest date possible but at the place where the next quarterly meeting shall be due to be held. But the Working Committee may, by two thirds majority of persons present and voting refuse to call such a meeting earlier than that fixed previously.

(h) There shall be an annual session of the Federation at the place decided by the previous session of the Federation but the Central Council will have power to alter the dates and the venue as well as to convene a special session.

PARTY ORGANISATION.

(i) Every provincial association affiliated to the Federation shall try to organise Liberal organisations in the mofussil and, in the first instance, attempts will be made to start District organisations to be affiliated to the provincial organisation on such terms as the latter may deem fit to impose.

(j) Every district organisation in collaboration with the Provincial Liberal Association to which it is affiliated, shall take up day to day administrative questions, collect materials regarding the same and endeavour to study and get redress in respect of public grievances. They will also try to focus public attention on questions of public importance and actively take up or and associate and co-operate with such work as may be carried on by other public or political bodies regarding Swadeshi, unemployment relief, revival of village industries, prohibition, removal of untouchability, rural indebtedness, co-operation and other problems consistently with the ideals and methods of the Liberal Party.

(k) Every provincial Liberal Association affiliated to the Federation shall submit a report about its activities regarding reorganisation of the Liberal Party at least a month before the next annual sessions of the Liberal Federation.

(l) The details and principles of the reorganisation mentioned in this resolution will begin to have immediate operation excepting in regard to the number of members constituting the Council of the Federation which will come into operation at the next election of the Council.—A. P.

Their Great Role In India's History

They Were Above Communalism

Tributes To Hakim Ajmal Khan And Swami Shraddhanand

Eloquent tributes to the memory of the late Hakim Ajmal Khan and Swami Shraddhananda were paid at a meeting held at the Congress House under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, on Sunday.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master who presided on the occasion said that the Indian National Congress was above communalism and as such it was his privilege to preside over a meeting held to honour the memory of the two personalities belonging to two different communities.

The meeting further illustrated the harmony existing between the two communities of the Hindus and the Muslims.

The history of a nation was the history of her noble souls, and each of them in his own way filled the great role as leaders of India. Their lives filled an important chapter in the history of the nation.

Swami Shraddhananda by dint of his courage led a nation-wide Social Reform movement and had, side by side, contributed to the political life of the country in no small measure. Both the leaders met by some strange accident and since the day of their meeting both worked together for communal harmony and bringing about unity between the two communities. Hakim Ajmal Khan's noble services to the country were too great and far-reaching to be forgotten by any Indian.

Their lives had a great mission in their life and it was the duty of every one to carry on their noble work.

AT JUMMA MASJID.

Mr. P. R. Lele said that both the patriots died in harness while they were serving the motherland. After their first meeting at a funeral they both became such great friends that they worked jointly for restoring communal peace. Swami Shraddhanad could enjoy the confidence of the Muslims to such an extent that he delivered a lecture at the famous Jumma Masjid of Delhi.

Though an ardent Social Reformer, Swami Shraddhanand addressed himself to politics also, continued the speaker, for in a country like India, the very existence of an individual was inextricably bound up with politics and there was no escaping from it.

Swami Shraddhanad was of a cosmopolitan outlook and sincerely believed in toleration and communal peace. As the Chairman of the Reception Committee of a session of the Indian National Congress Swami Shraddhanad claimed that he was neither a Hindu nor a Muslim nor even a jew. He was no more than a "sanyasin" and as such he carried on his noble work of striving for peace and progress of humanity.

The speaker also paid tributes to Hakim Ajmal Khan whose efforts for the sake of the country were varied and strenuous.

Mr. R. R. Divakar in his speech referred to the generous qualities of both the leaders and paid tributes to their memory.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan paid glowing tributes to the two departed leaders. He felt that the gap created by the passing away of Hakim Ajmal Khan was not so far filled. No doubt there were Muslim leaders whose motives were as genuine, whose efforts as sincere.

SYMBOL OF COMMUNAL HARMONY.

But the Hakim Saheb enjoyed such unique confidence among all classes and communities all over the country that he was really an All-India leader. A true nationalist and a sincere patriot, the Hkim Saheb was the very embodiment of Hindu-Muslim unity and communal harmony. There were very few in the land who could lay claim to such an enviable reputation. His sacrifices were numerous. He enjoyed extensive practice, and without hesitation he sacrificed his all for the sake of his country. His benevolent influence was a source of inspiration to one and all who knew him.

The Ayurveda and Unani College founded by him at Delhi was now progressing and working in full swing.

No more fitting tribute could be paid to the great ones, concluded the speaker, than to carry on their noble mission which they had bequeathed to their posterity to fulfill.

HE THOUGHT HE WAS A BIGAMIST

Court Called To Unravel Marriage Tangle Which Followed

A remarkable "marriage" tangle was described when Mary Dearnley (57), second-hand dealer, of Birkdale, near Southport, pleaded not guilty to bigamously marrying James Dale at Barrow-in-Furness on March 28, 1918.

Mr. Glyn Blackledge, prosecuting, said the accused married William Henry Dearnley at Ashton-under-Lyne on December 23, 1896 and they lived together until 1914, when they parted. This year Dale met another woman and married her. Dearnley last saw his wife in 1915. The husband said they parted one night when he returned home and found the fire out, the wife out, and the lodger out.

James Dale, of Clarence Road, Bolton, described his "marriage" to Dearnley, and said when he was married to the other woman this year he was soaked in whisky morning, noon, and night. Later Dearnley said to him, 'You have made a mess of things. I have a husband already but I haven't seen him for 24 years." I was just going to give myself up as a bigamist," the witness added. "I found I was not, but I would rather have been in the case in her place."

Mrs. Dearnley was emphatic that she left her husband seven years before she went through a form of marriage with Dale, and she had heard her husband was dead. She denied seeing him in 1915.

The Commissioner, summing up, said the point was, "Had she been away from her husband for seven years at the time of the 'marriage' to Dale? If they believed the husband's statement that they parted in April 1914, they should find her guilty.

Without leaving the box the jury found Mrs. Dearnley guilty, and she was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. The Commissioner told her she had totally disregarded the laws of marriage, and he felt she had no reason to believe her husband was dead.—"Manchester Guardian."

GOVERNOR'S WELCOME LEAD

(Continued from page 6)

superfluous". Welcome as this declaration is, as coming from the Governor of this Presidency, is it too much to ask his Government to pursue it as its declared policy and see that the portentous proposals of the Ahmedabad millowners are effectively discouraged?

Remarkable Restraint

The objectionable features of the Bombay Act were subjected to severe criticism in the Legislative Council and it was condemned by all sections of Labour as a reactionary and "pro-Capitalist" measure. Its utility or effectiveness has yet to be tested. To ask for the extension of such a measure to Ahmedabad where machinery of conciliation has been both effective and useful, is open to grave suspicion on the part of Labour. Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai who was pompt enough to explain the nature of press reports should have issued a comprehensive statement on this point. In the absence of any contradictions from that quarter and in view of the positive references in the Governor's speech, no room for doubt is left that the Ahmedabad millowners have definitely decided to scrap the Arbitration Board. Such a move, will evoke strong public opposition. The restraint that the Labour Association has shown in the face of the crisis that confronts it is indeed remarkable. One assumes that silence on its part is an indication of its anxiety to avert a calamity which hangs over the head of both Labour and Capital and that it has not lost all hope yet. One also assumes that the whole matter must have been placed before Mahatma Gandhi to whom, more than any one else, the new turn must have come as a severe blow.

Teachings Of Zoroastrianism

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE, RIGHTEOUSNESS, GOOD THOUGHTS, GOOD WORDS AND GOOD DEEDS, ITS ADMIRABLE FEATURES

Zoroaster's Message Given About 6,000 Years Ago Still Remains Beacon-Light For Humanity

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 23.

An address on "Message of Zoroaster" was delivered by Mr. D. B. Poonawala, Pleader; Poona, at "Rambag," a religious colony founded and maintained by Mr. B. V. Deshmukh, District Judge, Poona. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Deshmukh. The following extracts are culled from the address:—

I seek not to glorify the message of Zarthushtra; I only repeat it in a land that has been the asylum of all persecuted religions—the home of all lost causes.

Nothing was far and outside the masterful gaze and stamp of my Prophet—Iran's first, last and only Prophet. His was the star that rose in resplendent glory, and ruled with untarnished lustre on Iran for an age and a millenium. But the Empire's star, hitherto in the ascendant was beginning to sink, with the decay of the empires manhood which was fast setting in civilization brought lassitude, and lassitude brought luxuries that effiminated the people.

The people who originated Zoroastrian civilization on the lofty plateau of Ancient Iran were Aryans. They have been the specially favoured people of Ahura Mazda.

CRADLE OF ARYANS.

Airyana Naejah, the cradle of the Aryans, probably situated somewhere in the Northern steps of Turkestan, was their primitive home. It was the first of the lands created by Ahura Mazda. Here it was that Ahura Mazda once sacrificed unto Vaya, and in this happy land the creator summoned a joint conference of the heavenly angels and the best of men, under the leadership of King Yima.

Airuana Vaejah the earthly paradise of the Iranians, was lost, but its sweet memory could not perish, and bards long continued to sing the glories of this homeland of the Aryans. Sore at heart the infant race turned ignation Airyana, or Iran to its new home.

BIRTH OF ZOROASTER.

Unto them in their new home was born the Prophet Zoroaster. Nature was in glee and its elements in mirth. He prays and praying implores that Ahura Mazda should take him to himself, to meet one little moment and speak to him by the word at his mouth about the mystery of life. The earth now drops the silvery robe which she had donned at night, and the high mountain is soon crested with the light of the swift horsed Hvarekhshaeta. But Zarathushtra is still there—lost in deep thought—letting his soul fly on the wings of pious contemplation and storing inspiring thoughts that come to him in a flash. With a yearning which is never stilled—he thirsts for the vision divine, and communion with the All-Holy. When the longing for Ahura Mazda possesses him completely and the divine spark hiding in his heart is fanned into flame: his mind is enlightened, his soul is on fire and he begins to see more and more of Ahura Mazda within him and without him. Nature, he realizes throbs with the message of Mazda which his divine hand has written on plants—on trees, on pebbles and sands, on rainbows and dew drops, in gentle shades, etc.

SEEKING DIVINE INSPIRATION.

Long has Zarthushtra now lived in solitude seeking to fathom the secret of existence. He has solved the great problems of life: the truth has dawned upon him. On him now dwells the sweet smile of Ahur Mazda whose message of hope he is now ready to deliver to mankind. Chaste and austere, devout and reverenced he traces his steps homewards to his father's; while his wealthy fellow tribesmen are revelling in superfluous riches and feasting to satiety, the greatest of the Iranians lacks the barest necessities of life.

It was at the Bactrian court that Zarathushtra found his royal patron in the person of King Vishtaspa.

The sacred Book of the Parsis is called the "Zend Avesta." The word Avesta is interpreted in various ways, and there is no definite agreement among the scholars. It is probable that it is derived from the verbal stem "Vid" "to know," and consequently that it signifies "knowledge" or "wisdom."

The Iranians and the Indians in their primitive home spoke two dialects of one original language. There is a closer affinity between Avesta, the sacred language of ancient Iran, and Sanskrit, the holy tongue of ancient India than between any other two dialects of the great Indo-European family. Avesta is the sister language of Sanskrit.

WHAT IS AVESTA.

It is the oldest language known of the earliest historic period of Persia, and was the parent of the modern language and dialects spoken in Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan. Through its daughter tongue, the modern Persian, it has enriched the vernaculars of India. The word paradise comes from the Avestan "pairi daeza" and a few other words found in the vocabulary of the English language can be traced in their origin to this ancient language of Persia.

Righteousness is extolled as the finest virtue in Zoroastrian texts Thus Zarthushtra sings:—"The wicked acquire all and every thing, but the wicked acquire not a store of righteousness. Seek for yourself a store of righteousness, for everything turns, to dust: righteousness alone remains."

GOOD THOUGHTS, WORDS AND DEEDS

Every Zoroastrian prayer begins and ends with the fervent vow of the faithful soul that he will adhere to good thoughts good words, and good deeds, and that each soul must bear the burden of good, and the woe of evil alone, unfriended, unassisted.

Two facts stand out prominently in Zoroastrian theology:—The first is that this world is not an illusion, but a tremendous reality involving the primary duty that man works for its betterment. The second is that man was set in the centre of this imperfect world to serve as its perfector and redeemor. Every individual knows that he has a part to play in this great scheme. This at once emphasizes man's excellence in the scale of earthly existence.

REVERENCE FOR FIRE

The Iranians had brought with them the legacy of the reverence for the sacred fire. Which from times immemorial, they had shared with the other members of the Aryan stock in their original habitation. Zarthushtra exalted the holy flame to the most eminent position in his new faith Fire was now designated the son of Ahura Mazda and the bright emblem represented in all Mazdayasinian house-holds the supreme godhead who is himself all right. The domestic hearth became also the family altar; with fuel in hand the householder prayed that the sacred emblem may be ever burning and ever blazing in his house!

A diligent person who ploughs and hoes and harrows his field, sows the seed and cultivates corn reaps the harvest and works from morning to evening in the waving fields of grain, furthers Ahura Mazda's Kingdom "who so tills the Earth, upto him she brings forth plenty, O Zarthushtra."

WHAT ZOROASTRIANISM TEACHES

The teachings of Zarthushtra bred an active and militant spirit in the bone and marrow of every Zoroastrian. It did not encourage an austere view of life; legitimate pleasure and enjoyment were enjoined and encouraed, and Iran the land of the Nightingale had from early times her poetry, and her bards, her songs, and her revellers. The Gathas of Zarthushtra are but divine songs sacred to the ear holy and untarnished in rhythm.

His was a masculine religion which emphasized the manly and heroic life that defied all pollution that invited all meritorious pleasure and relaxation.

Law and Justice are held to be in high esteem. In its origin, law in Iran is not a human convention; it is the expression of Ahura Mazda's divine will for the guidance of mankind. It is a part of religion; it is religion itself. We have rules and canons bearing on every variety of the law, e.g., the qualifications of the judge; he should be an inveterate foe of tyrants, brigands and murderers. The merit of a truthful judge is greater than any other meritorious deed. Criminal is held to be the Judge who decides with reference to the status of the litigants, and whose rulings are swayed by party feelings.

WOMAN'S PLACE OF HONOUR.

Woman's place is high indeed. She is spoken of as the comrade and companion of man given the economic freedom; and what is really of startling importance that she was competent to give her evidence in a Court of Law and could even become a Judge. Conjugal infidelity is an unpardonable offence against Society, and an inexpiable sin against Ashi, the female genius of chastity. The infringement of chastity on the part of woman grieves Ashi, who is pictured as bewailingly seeking to flee to the heavens or sink into the earth at the sight of an unchaste woman. A good husband and a true wife we are told make a happy home, the abode of God and of heavenly beings.

Chastity in woman is exclaimed to be the highest virtue in mankind and an unchaste woman is described as one who is more deserving of death than gliding snakes or howling wolves.

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.

Religious tolerance was another admirable feature of the Prophet's religion, and therefore two great religions, Judaism and Christianity throve in Persia alongside of Zoroastrianism—the faith of the ruling nation. The Achaemenian Kings were liberators of the Jews and they were the beloved of the Jewish God Zoroastrianism has influenced Judaism and through it Christianity in its formative stages. But the ethics of the two religions present a glaring distinction. The keynote of Zoroastrianism is struggle; Christianity on the other hand is a religion of sorrow Christianity encouraged monastic virtues; it glorified a life of calibacy, poverty, sacrifice and suffering; the two ideals clashed; nor was this all King Nosherwan, himself a student of Plato and Aristotle had welcomed the Greek philosophers to his court when they were driven out by Justinian, and the philosophical schools in Athens were closed by the Emperor. So the Zoroastrian philosophy had to contend against philosophies of striking and combative mould. Through its inherent intellectual and spiritual superiority it withstood them all, but finally fell and collapsed at the feet of the savage hordes from Arabia. Savagery was the one force that repulsed and finally overran the Iranian hordes—the cultured heirs of a cultured age.

Compulsory Military services was enjoined and defaulters, desertors and renegades were given the capital punishment to set a deterrent example to others.

The hygienic laws form an important part of Zoroastrianism.

Nectar must remain nectar whether quaffed from a earthen pot or from a goblet of gold. Need the teachings of Zarthushtra make any difference now that they are in India and He in Iran 6000 years ago?

VACCINATION COMPULSORY

Dr. Hamid Suggests Precautions To Hedjaz Pilgrims

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23.

Dr. Abdul Hamid M.B.B.S. Indian Medical Officer, attached to the British Legation, Jeddah, advises the pilgrims to Hejaz coming from India that the following precautions should be taken to guard against illness whilst on pilgrimage:—

SMALL-POX.

This disease is epidemic in Hejaz and vaccination has therefore been made compulsory for all purchasers of steamship tickets. It is essential in the interests of the pilgrims themselves that no attempt should be made to avoid this regulation, especially in the case of children. If this advice is neglected and any member of a pilgrim's family is attacked by small-pox the whole family lay themselves open to endless trouble.

CHOLERA.

Cholera sometimes appears in the Hejaz and inoculation against cholera is now compulsory for all purchasers of steamship tickets. No pilgrim should start on the pilgrimage without having this inoculation.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea. These disease very often result from the use of impure water.

In order to avoid infection from cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea, all water, from whatever source, should be boiled before use or alternatively a few grains of potassium permaganate should be mixed with each bucketful of water which should then be left to stand for some time before it is used.—United Press.

(Continued from col. 7).

been convicted of fraudulent transaction, use of violence or threats of violence or exaction of exorbitant rate of interest or violation of any of the conditions of the license should not be renewed. These provisions are essential in a Money-lenders Act. There is no provision in the present Bill for regulating money-lending business in the above-mentioned manner. The British Money-lenders' Act should be taken as a model in this respect.

EMULATE MAHATMA

Sir Purshottamdas' Address At Malwa Modwanik Conference

FOLLOW HIS LEAD IN HARIJAN UPLIFT

INDORE, Dec. 22

The second Malwa Prantik Modwanik Conference commenced to-day evening in the Town Hall. Sir Pusrushottamdas Thakurdas presiding. Nearly 700 delegates attended the Conference.

Mr. Wazirdulla Bapna, Prime Minister of the Indore State, opened the Conference.

Seth Kankaiyalal Jeweller, Poona, Chairman of the Reception Committee, read out his address. Mr. Shankarlal Chaudhury General Secretary read and presented in a silver casket the public address on behalf of the Malwa Mood community to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

In his presidential address, Sir Purshottamdas exhorted his community, specially young generation, to prepare itself for serving the community and the country through the community. While making a fervent appeal to the Vaishnava community, who claims Mahatma Gandhi as the greatest man, to imbibe his high ideals and specially requested them to follow the lead which the Mahatma has given in his old age for Harijan uplift for whose sake he had even staked his life.

The Conference adjourned for the next day with a great success. —United Press.

RENDERING SERVICE TO HUMANITY

(Continued from page 1.)

the tender blood vessels might easily penetrate.

"At a critical period in our lives, when old age had overtaken us," Dr. Voronoff added, "those who wish to survive in the unequal struggle have but one way of gaining their end. It consists in replacing the worn-out glands with young and active glands which may impart a new impulse to the cells of all our organs, causing them to create new young cells and thus to rejuvenate the entire organism.

SERVICE TO HUMANITY.

"I therefore believe that I have rendered a service to humanity by originating this grafting method of mine, by means of which a living human being is rendered young just as an old tree is rendered young by grafting a young branch upon it."

By a repeated process of grafting fresh glands in the place of the worn-out ones, Dr. Voronoff could visualise human beings continuing to live up to more than 150 years, though it was only a matter of scientific hypothesis at present.

Our representative then put the question: Has the glandular grafting passed the stage of experimenting and reached a stage of perfection when it could be harmlessly practised?

GRAFTING, A REALITY.

A:—Fifteen years ago it was, no doubt, an experiment. But now it has become a common practice One thousand persons had been already rejuvenated. As far as the thyroid and the interstitial (sexual) glands are concerned, grafting has already become a reality. The ideal towards which all our efforts are tending is to preserve life with the plenitude of its physical and intellectual manifestations, to abridge the duration of old age, to put off Death to the last limit possible.

BY INJECTION.

Grafting naturally led the talk to rejuvenation by injection. Dr. Voronoff was emphatic about the vast gulf between the two. Injection of the secretions from the glands, were, at best, only a palliative and would have to be taken almost daily by the persons. "Opotherapy (injection of glandular secretions) is a thing of the past and is not efficacious. Even when glands themselves are being absorbed in the human system, it is futile to suppose that injections would have any permanent effect."

HIS MISSION TO JAVA.

As regards the future of grafting, Dr. Voronoff was going to Java to carry on experiments with the Orrang-otang and the gibbon. The most expensive part of the operation was the monkey which furnished the gland. He hoped that soon hospitals would have their own monkey farms and poorer persons would have the benefits of rejuvenation.

Dr. Voronoff referred to the industrial possibilities of grafting on domestic animals like the sheep. The French Colonies had already adopted grafting and the large flocks of sheep were yielding more wool and flesh.

Dr. Voronoff is sailing for Java on Wednesday next, by s.s. "Conte Rosso," along with Madame Voronoff.

UNWANTED "REVELATIONS"

Salvation Army Chiefs Wrangle Over "Epilogue" To Founder's Life

Two heavy volumes published in mail week tell the story of the life of William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army.

The appearance of the book, "God's Soldier," by St. John Ervine, is the climax of a heated controversy between the army chiefs and the author and publishers, says the "Sunday Express".

The epilogue tells in 212 pages how Bramwell Booth, the founder's son, succeeded his father as general of the army, and how, after an investigation of alleged autocracy in the government of the army, he was deposed.

Mr. Ervine said to a "Sunday Express" representative: "The Salvation Army tried to have the epilogue removed. They objected in every way. The only reason I can suggest is that they did not like the truth, and so did not want the story told."

Mr. Frere Reeves, director of William Heinemann, Ltd., the publishers, said: "When the Salvation Army learned of the plan of the book they came to us and suggested that if the book were to be written it should be written under their guidance.

"We pointed out that Mr. St. John Ervine needed no guidance."

The Salvation Army gave the "Sunday Express" another view:—

"The basis of the objection is that the facts given are not correct," said an officer.

£50,000 DROP

The epilogue tells how General William Booth considered for nearly twelve years the advisability of Bramwell succeeding him, how the army unanimously approved Bramwell's succession, and how, seventeen years later, the high council of the army deposed him. He died four months afterwards.

During the reign of Bramwell Booth, the Self-Denial Fund of the army was quadrupled to more than £148,936, says the epilogue, with statistics.

In the month of Bramwell Booth's deposition it dropped by more than £50,000.

Mr. St. John Ervine states that the trouble lay with the government of the army, and would have developed under any general.

B. B. & C. I. RLY. WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

Restoration Of Recognition By Agent Of Union Urged

At an emergent meeting of the Central Council of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union held at the Head Office of the Union, Bombay, on Saturday resolutions to the following effect were passed, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presiding:—

1. This emergent meeting of the Central Council of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union records its protest against the sudden and drastic action of the Agent of the Railway in withdrawing the recognition of the union, after eight years of co-operation in the interests of the workers, and that too without giving any previous intimation, or opportunity to the Union, to offer explanation regarding the reasons that might have led the Administration to take such precipitate action.

This meeting therefore earnestly requests the Agent to reconsider his action, and to restore the recognition which the Union submits was improperly withdrawn.

2. The meeting regrets that the situation at the Dohad workshops which began to deteriorate with the unsympathetic act of the workshop authorities in refusing permission on the 1st of November 1934, to a worker to attend the funeral of a deceased comrade, belonging to the same community, and which rapidly became serious by the failure of the same authorities in not reassuring the workers on this behalf, has now become critical owing to the attitude of the authorities.

3. This meeting wishes to invite the attention of the Agent to the peaceful and disciplined conduct of the workers at Freelandgunj Colony, ever since it came into existence in 1930, and protests against the baiting of the workers, and requests the Agent to restore normal conditions at Freelandgunj.

4. This meeting further requests the Agent to ensure that in the interests of the workers and the Administration no victimization takes place at Freelandgunj.

Stop Extraction Of Exorbitant Rate Of Interest

Moneylenders' Business Must Be Subjugated To Strict Control, Demand Social Service League

The following communique on a Bill to Regulate Money-Lending business has been forwarded to the Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Government of Bombay, by the Secretary, Social Service League, in the course of which, it is stated:—

My Committee would always welcome measures designed to regulate money-lending business in such a way as would protect needy, helpless borrowers, especially the poor, ignorant classes of people, from the exactions of unscrupulous money-lenders.

FOR DEBTORS' RELIEF

It seems to my Committee that the Bill under consideration has been brought forward in the Legislative Council with the object of supplementing the existing legal remedies for the relief of debtors who have to deal with unscrupulous money-lenders, as provided in the Contract Act (in provisions conferring upon the Courts equitable jurisdiction in cases relating to usurious contracts in which the element of undue influence is established) in the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, and in the Usurious Loans Act, 1918.

UNDER CONTRACT ACT

The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act is a specific measure and it affords relief only to agriculturists. The other classes of debtors can take advantage of the other two laws only. Under the Contract Act the Courts have no power to grant relief to the borrower where the element of undue influence is absent, however excessive the rate of interest may be. This evil has been remedied to a certain extent by the Usurious Loans Act, 1918, which enables the Courts to grant relief to borrowers in cases where (a) the rate of interest is excessive, and (b) the transaction sued upon is substantially unfair. This Act empowers the Courts hearing a suit for the recovery of debt to reopen the transaction or remodelling the bargain, thus creating a fresh bargain between the parties in the place of the bargain which is impeached and relieving the debtor of excessive interest, if it is found that the transaction was substantially unfair in the first instance.

EXCESSIVE INTEREST

Excessive interest is defined as meaning interest "in excess of that which the Court deems to be reasonable having regard to the risk incurred as it appeared or must have taken to have appeared to the creditor at the date of the loan."

This Act has not however fulfilled the expectations of its framers. "It is agreed," the Royal Commission on Labour say in their report, "that the law (the Usurious Loans Act, 1918) has not been generally successful." It is, therefore, plain that a more drastic measure is required if borrowers are to be protected from the undue exactions of unscrupulous money-lenders.

ON BRITISH MODEL.

The Usurious Loans Act has been modelled on the British Money-lenders Act 1900. However, relief under the Money-lenders Act may be granted whether the action is one brought by the lender or the borrower. Under the Usurious Loans Act relief can be granted only in a lender's suit. The present Bill does not provide for an action being brought by a borrower for relief. In a borrower's suit, the jurisdiction of the Indian Courts to grant relief is still confined to that conferred by Section 16, Sub-section (3), and Section 19A of the Contract Act and by Section 74 of that Act.

It is mentioned in the statement of Objects and Reasons of the present Bill that "it is common knowledge that interest at unconscionably high rates ranging from 24 to 300 per cent is charged by many such money-lenders who induce people to borrow, deduct first month's interest from the principle before issuing the loan and recover the dues 'under threats of violence.'"

PLEA FOR STRICT CONTROL

The provisions of the Bill under consideration cannot be relief on for dealing effectively with the evils thus mentioned. The money-lenders who resort to violence or give threats of violence for recovering the money lent to borrowers or interest accrued on it, rarely seek a civil remedy for their recovery. The present measure can give relief to the borrower only when he is sued by the creditor. The money-lenders who resort to violence or threats of violence for recovery of their money can be prevented from doing so only by subjecting such money-lenders' business to strict control. All money-lenders should be required to get themselves registered and only those who are given licenses should be allowed to carry on money-lending business, a license having to be renewed every year. The licenses of those money-lenders who have

(Continued in column 3)

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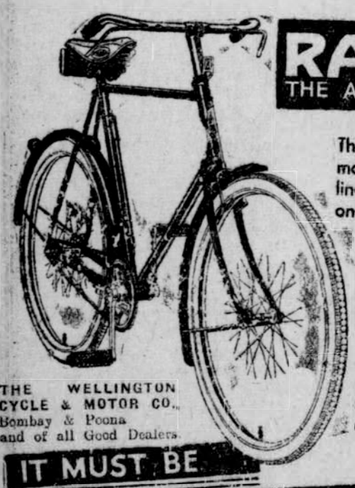

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FULL IMPLICATIONS OF FEDERATION

"Britain Is Constitutionally Precluded From Making A Declaration On Dominion Status"

WHY IRWIN'S PLEDGE WAS SCRAPPED

"Observer" writes in the 'Servant of India":—

Indian opinion is very much irritated by the scrupulous avoidance, both in the White Paper and the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report, of any mention of dominion status as the goal of British policy in India. Not only is no early and easy approach to dominion status provided for in these State papers, but even the hope of its attainment in the remote future blasted by scoring out as it were Lord Irwin's declaration in this behalf. This is the general feeling in India.

But what we have to remember in this case is that the declaration was made before the federal plan had come into view. The inclusion of the Indian States, however, puts an entirely different aspect on the question. What is possible for British India alone may not be possible for an all-India federation. Is it not the case that the British Government finds itself unable to promise dominion status to British India and the States together though it could promise it to British India by itself?

NO FIXED MEANING

Dominion status has not a fixed meaning, it is true; but Indians generally interpret it to include the right of secession from the British Empire. And if dominion status is declared to be the ultimate objective in the preamble of an act providing for an all-India federation, Indians will surely lay claim, in theory if not in practice, to the right of the federal government, in fulness of time, to secede from the Empire at will. Can this right be conceded?

The States are bound indissolubly to the British Crown by treaty. They are not free, and will never be free, like British India, to cut the painter and step out of the Empire at their discretion. If they are not free, a composite Government which includes them is equally not free. A federation necessarily requires some sacrifice on the part of all the federating units. The States surrender their sovereignty and British India surrenders its potential right of secession. One had hoped that this was fully understood when federation was proposed; but it appears now that British India has not yet understood her side of the bargain.

SECESSION UNTHINKABLE

However, the States understand it very well. It is British India alone which asks for dominion status being laid down as the final goal. The States have never done so. On the contrary, their representatives have made it clear from the beginning that secession to them is unthinkable, not only as a matter of policy, but even in theory. They laid their cards on the table; they kept nothing back. And when they drew pointed attention to the treaties entered into between them and the Crown, and said further that the treaties could not be altered unilaterally, they warned the Congress in effect that it must lay aside its dream of achieving complete national independence, and they warned the other parties in British India that they must lay aside their dream of attaining dominion status in its full interpretation.

If British Indian politicians have any doubt on the point, let them persuade the States to make the demand for dominion status including the right of secession which they are now making! Then they will be at once disillusioned on the subject! They should know that for secession to be possible, in the federal regime, both the federating units, British India and the States, must have the right to secede. Why do not then the States breathe a word about it? Obviously, they know that they have not the right.

IMPOSSIBLE IDEAL

It comes to this, then, that either dominion status, as generally understood, must be recognised to be an impossible ideal for the federal government, or British India must agree to attach to it a lower significance than she has been attaching to it so far. British politicians are too wary to be caught committing themselves to a thing first and wrangling about its meaning afterwards. That is reserved only for British Indian politicians. On this very question they are found to commit themselves to federation without serious thought and then to wriggle out of the implications of the commitment.

Even if consent was given by British Indians to the exclusion of secession from the connotation of dominion status, there would still be difficulties in the way o proclaiming dominion status to be the goal of British policy in India. For dominion status at least implies complete control by India of the Indian army. But the British Government cannot promise, without reference to others, complete transfer of control over the army.

For this matter too is governed by treaties Do not British Indian politicians themselves maintain that, unless the States agree, the British Government cannot free itself from the obligation to defend them and cannot, therefore divest itself of the means of such defence, and as a necessary corollary to this, that British India alone can never obtain control of the army, but that the States must join with British India in order to obtain this control?

STATE'S CONSENT

But there is another side to this question. If the consent of the States is necessary, under the terms of the treaties, for the army to be made over to popular control, this consent cannot be assumed to be given by the mere fact of their joining the federation; it must be specifically given in each case. The States advanced this claim before the Joint Select Committee, and the Government has allowed it. Nor did British India's representatives take exception to it.

What does all this amount to? Whether any particular State is within the federation or without, it must express its consent in explicit terms to the British Government's transfer of control over the army. And for such transfer to be effective, every single State must do so. For even one State opposing it will be as effectual a bar against transfer as if all the 600 or 700 States opposed it, and this irrespective of the question whether all the States are included in the federation or not

For the very reason for which British Indian politicians tell us that federation is an essential condition of the transfer of army control to India, for the same reason the States maintain that individual and separate consent of each of them is necessary before the transfer can take place even to a federal government.

It may be that all the States will in time join the federation and will give their consent to the army's control being transferred from the British Government, though it will not be difficult for it to put up a show of opposition on the part of some State or other. But can the British Government promise to do a thing even in the distant future, for the realisation of which consent of others is required? It can only pledge itself to do things which are exclusively within its own power. It cannot pledge itself to do things which can be done by co-operation with others. The necessary co-operation may be forthcoming; but it may as well not be forthcoming. And what will then happen to the pledge?

CONSTITUTIONS PRECLUDED

The conclusion is therefore irresistible that the British Government is constitutionally precluded from making a declaration about dominion status, apart from its being unwilling to do so.

The question may then be asked: If it be so, why did not the British Government put forward these difficulties at the Round Table Conference and afterwards at the Joint Select Committee? Why did it not make a plain statement about them? The answer is: It did not suit it at the time to do so. It wants to bring about federation, because it sees that thereby it can establish an "alibi" for the conservative elements with which it wants to load the central legislature and government. If it is a constitution for British India alone, then official nominees will have to be retained in large numbers and there will be popular resentment against them. But under federation the Princes' nominees may safely be left to play the role of the official "bloc". The British Government will therefore be in no hurry to disillusion British Indian politicians while the federation is yet forming. After the federation becomes an accomplished fact, they will come to know that dominion status is unattainable.

As the normal type of federation is impossible in India, so is the normal type of dominion status. As our politicians have made up their mind to the former, so must they make up their mind to the latter.

Indeed, one can say about them that of federation they "ain't seen nothin' yet."

Amusing Thesis For Doctorate

American Universities Sacrifice Quality To Quantity, Says Prof. Wadia

"The Indian graduate compares very favourably with the average American graduate; in fact, he is in some respects better", declared Professor P. A. Wadia who has recently returned from an extensive lecture tour of the United States, addressing Bombay students at the University Hall on "University Education in America," on Friday, Mr. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

FOUR CATEGORIES

Universities in America, the Professor said, could be classed under three or four categories. Firstly there was the State University run by the State, receiving contributions from the Federal Government and the local State, supplemented by taxes levied from the citizens of the locality. The total expenditure of the United States on State Universities was about 25 per cent of the total budget.

Secondly, there were the endowed universities, the foremost of them being Harvard and Yale. The former had an endowment of dol. 70,000,000; Yale dol. 50,000,000 and Columbia dol. 50,000,000 to dol. 60,000,000.

Thirdly there were colleges as distinguished from the Universities; the formerly only conferred the B.A. or the A.B. Degree as it is known in America, while the latter undertook postgraduate courses.

Lastly, there were institutions conducted by private bodies such as missionaries.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES

There were approximately 800,000 students to-day in U.S.A. receiving undergraduate or postgraduate training out of a total population of 120,000,000. This figure compared with 150,000 in India out of a population of 320,000,000, which is one-fifth or less than one-fifth the number of American students.

State universities had between 10,000 to 15,000 students. The Universities were located in small villages. There were about 800 universities and colleges in U.S.A.

VARSITY COSTS.

The average expense per student, including fees and other items varied from 150 to 300 per year, according to the University concerned. Boarding and lodging expenses came to about 300 to dol. 500 per year. The students are used to a fairly good standard of living, more than half of them owning motor cars in which they drive to and from their universities.

The salaries of a professor varied from 300 to 600 a month. At the end of every five years, every professor went abroad visiting the various universities or for further study. Some of them supplemented their income by coaching in summer semesters.

CO-ORDINATION LACKING

There was no co-ordination as regards the courses of study. Students had wide options in regard to the selection of subjects and they had to choose about 20 subjects in the course of the four years of university study.

Every university had a graded list of degrees indicating the

(Continued on page 12).

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When Pledge Is Only Bluff Of Politician

Graham Pole Exposes Pretensions Of British Statesmen

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Major D. Graham Pole, Secretary of the British Committee on Indian and Burma affairs writes in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Mr. Winston Churchill may have been defeated at the recent Conservative conference, but he has at least with his propaganda frightened the Government and the Joint Select Committe so much that they have nowhere, either in the White Paper or in the report of the Joint Select Committee, mentioned the words "Dominion Status" as the goal of Indian aspirations. This is all the more significant in view of the definite pledges promising this in definite terms.

CHURCHILL IN 1921.

Even Mr. Churchill himself, when, he held high office in the Cabinet as Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies at the time of the Imperial Conference in 1921, said (as appears on p. 1,792 of the minutes of evidence taken before the Joint Select Committee):

India was now coming into our affairs and councils as a partner, a powerful partner. We well knew how tremendous was the contribution which India made in the war in 1914, how when there was no other means of filling portion of the front by men from any other part of the whole world there came the two splendid Indian corps which were almost annihilated in the mud and the shell fire of that terrible winter in Flanders.

DEEP DEBT TO INDIA.

But the most important part of his speech from the point of view of India—and the speech was made to representatives of the Dominions and of India—was as follows:—

We owed India that deep debt and we looked forward confidently to the days when the Indian Government and people would have assumed fully and completely their Dominion Status.

Mr. Winston Churchill ten years later said that he used the words "Dominion Status" on that occasion in a ceremonial sense—whatever that may mean,—and he told the Joint Select Committee that he was merely making "what politicians often have to do, an agreeable speech upon a festive occasion." He went on to say:

DOMINION STATUS.

No member of the Cabinet meant, contemplated or wished to suggest the establishment of a Dominion Constitution for India in any period which human beings ought to take into account.

The instrument of instructions from H. M. the King Emperor to the Governor-General of India, dated March 15, 1921, contains these words:

For above all things it is our will and pleasure that the plans laid by our Parliament. . . may come to fruition to the end that British India may attain its due place among our Dominions.

MACDONALD'S SPEECH.

The present Prime Minister on July 2, 1928, used these words.

I hope that within a period of months rather than years there will be a new Dominion added to the commonwealth of our nations, a Dominion of another race, a Dominion that will find self-respect as an equal within this Commonwealth. I refer to India.

Lord Irwin, when he was Viceroy, on October 31, 1929, speaking with the full authority of the British Cabinet, said that it was "implicit in the declaration of 1917 that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress as there contemplated is the attainment of Dominion Status."

BALDWIN TOO SAYS IT.

Mr. Baldwin, in the debate in the House of Commons on November 7, 1929, said:

Nobody knows what Dominion Status will be when India has responsible government, whether that date be near or distant; but surely no one dreams of a self-governing India with an inferior status. No Indian would dream of an India with an inferior status, nor can we wish that India should be content with an inferior status, because that would mean that we had failed in our work in India.

The Constitution that is now being discussed is said to confer "responsible government" on India, yet in it there is to be no mention of Dominion Status.

WILLINGDON SAID IT IN 1933

The present Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, as recently as August 28, 1933, said:

This Government's policy has been completely consistent with two main facts—to push on with the reforms as hard as they could go so as to help India forward to Dominion Status and absolute equality with the other Dominions; secondly, to insist on order and obedience to the law of the land.

And again, speaking at Madras, in December, 1933:

Every action I have taken has been for one purpose only—to secure a satisfactory and peaceful atmosphere and to push forward constitutional reforms in order to help forward India to the goal of absolute equality with the other Dominions within the Empire—the goal for which I have worked ever since I was associated with India.

NO REAL BEARING.

In the House of Commons on Monday, during the debate on the Joint Committee's report, Sir J. Wardlaw-Milne, the chairman of the Conservative M.P.'s India Committee, said:

No pledge given by any Secretary of State or any Viceroy has any real legal bearing on the matter at all. The only thing that Parliament is really bound by is the Act of 1919.

It is because of that attitude by responsible members of Parliament that the Indian delegates, in their memorandum to the Joint Committee, said:

Indian public opinion has been profoundly disturbed by the attempts made during the last two or three years to qualify the repeated pledges given by responsible Ministers on behalf of his Majesty's Government. Since it is apparently contended that only a definite statement in an Act of Parliament would be binding on future Parliaments, and that even the solemn declaration made by his Majesty the King-Emperor on a formal occasion is not authoritative, we feel that a declaration in the preamble is essential in order to remove present grave misgivings and avoid future misunderstandings.

WHAT LATE LORD LYTTON SAID.

The late Lord Lytton, as long ago as May 3, 1878, when he was Viceroy of India, wrote to the Secretary of State:

I do not hesitate to say that both the Governments of England and of India appear to me, up to the present moment, unable to answer satisfactorily the charge of having taken every means in their power of breaking to the heart the words of promise they had uttered to the ear.

Are these words not as applicable to-day as they were then?

The Caravan Moves On

"The destinies of our Indian "empire are covered with thick "darkness. It is difficult to "form any conjecture as to the "fate reserved for a State which "resembles no other in history, "and which forms by itself a "separate class of political phenomena. The laws which regulate "its growth and its decay are still "unknown to us. It may be that "the public mind of India may "expand under our system till it "has outgrown that system; that "by good government we may educate our subjects into a capacity "for better government; that, "having become instructed in "European knowledge, they may, "in some future age, demand "European institutions. Whether "such a day will ever come I "know not. "But never will I "attempt to avert or retard it. "Whenever it comes it will be the "proudest day in English history."

GIVEN THE CHANCE

"Historic occasions" are always difficult to recognise until they are in the history books, and nowadays we have even lost the ear for "historic" speeches. Nothing in the Indian debate in Parliament has so far touched the prophetic quality of Macaulay's utterance in the same place almost exactly one hundred years ago. Yet both the Secretary for India and Sir John Simon for example, showed, and not only in their references to Burke, the greatness of the tradition by whose light both they and we are walking. Certainly self government has not come to India with the smooth theatrical radiance that anybody listening to Macaulay's speech might have expected. There are no highly grateful Indians in 1934 to thank us humbly for the gift of democracy on a platter. Why should there be? It may in truth be difficult to recognise "the proudest day in English history" among the dull political manoeuvres of the last months at home, the impatient resentment in India, the apathy of an English electorate for whom Indian affairs are largely a far-off, alien noise, occasionally disturbing their blissful unawareness that they have an empire. It is so none the less. We ourselves raised the ghost of Indian nationalism. We ourselves must help India to lay it. She can never reach her full stature among the nations until she does. At present the full power of all the national cravings which in this country are satiated are turned in India to bad and fruitless ends. Given the chance her public men can do something better than spend their lives railing against "British tyranny" in the intervals of going heroically and uselessly to gaol. They should have that chance.

BRIDGING THE "TIME LAG"

If nations only developed equally in their political outlook, how much easier the statesman's task would be. As it is, the job of bridging the "time-lag" between an India engrossed with nationalist grievances which we never knew or have long escaped and a Britain more concerned with its duties in the wider comity of nations is the datum from which any Secretary for India must start. Sir Samuel Hoare in this debate has tried to answer the charge that he had his Government were more anxious to placate their own "die-hards" than to consider the criticisms of India. "I see the representative for Epping", was a memorable phrase in a recent Commons debate, "but who speaks here for Bengal?" Sir Samuel Hoare may not have spoken "for Bengal"; he has at least imagined what Bengal would say if it could. In every way the shifting of the emphasis in some of the Government speeches towards appealing to India to come in and work the scheme was new and desirable. Sir Samuel Hoare admitted that he was "painfully aware" that "few, if any, Indian public men" are completely satisfied with the proposals. But the was not particularly downcast by the Congress successes in the recent elections nor by the party's "refection" of the report. As Lord Halifax repeated in the Lords yesterday, no one who knew India expected anything different; that was "only "an additional reason for changing the present system". The sooner the new Constitution can be got going and provide Indians with something to work for the sooner the spirit of non-co-operation will disappear. The "die-hards" must be in great straits if they must fall back on arguing, like Sir Henry Page Croft, that "democracy in India is dead against the scheme." It is difficult, as Lord Eustace Percy suggested, to parallel the audacity of Sir Henry Page Croft's extraordinary argument that since the Indian politicians want a great deal more than we are giving them that is a good reason for giving them nothing at all.

THAT OMISSION

It is always difficult to see the Indian wood for the trees. There are so many trees. Even in this long debate Parliament only had time to notice a few of them. On the question of the federal scheme Sir John Simon was able to make an effective reply to the Right-wing Tory argument that we should start with provincial autonomy first. The Simon Report, as much as the Select Committee's report, desired a Federation as the "most satisfactory" solution, and the agreement of the Princes to accede had now provided the Federation with its "best possible basis." This should finally stop the mouths of those who hark back to an (expurgerated) Simon report as the bible of reform. Both opposition parties were careful to say nothing that would obstruct the grant of reform. The Liberal opposition largely concentrated on the proposal to substitute indirect for direct election at the centre, which it rightly considers unwise. Labour was concerned that no declaration on Dominion status was included in the scheme and, with Mr. Cocks, that the proposed Constitution was "too rigid," that it lacked "seeds for its own development." It is certainly difficult to know why all the half-promises on Dominion status we have given to India, promises recapitulated in a letter from Mr. Graham Pole on another page to-day, should not have some documentary recognition in the Bill. Such recognition would please India as a surety of our sincerity and would leave no British "interest" a penny the worse. It is not so easy to agree with the Labour view that the constitution is "rigid". What impresses us, on the contrary, is the enormous flexibility of many of the provisions. Whatever else in the new scheme is shrouded in the "thick darkness" Macaulay spoke of, we have no doubt of its capacity for change.—"Manchester Guardian."

Our Baroda Letter

AMRELI PEASANTS' DEPUTATION

Plead For Further Remissions In Land Revenue

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Dec. 20.

The representatives from all parts of Baroda State municipalities are meeting here on December 24-25 for discussions about municipal administration.

It is understood that town-planning scheme, sanitation arrangements, building houses, method of election, road system and other problems will be discussed at the ensuing Conference. Dewan Saheb will preside over the deliberations.

PEASANTS' DEPUTATION.

The deputationists of Amreli peasants had been here for seeking further relief in land revenue. The Government gave a patient hearing to their demands and have, it is understood, told the deputationists that the matter was referred to local officers for opinion for despatching the memorandum regarding real position of the peasants.

The Dabhoi Taluka Praja Parishad will be held at Karvan village on 6th January 1934 under the presidentship of Sjt. Maganbhai Shankerbhai Patel, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Darbar Gopaldas and others are expected to attend the Conference.

REAPPOINTED AS MAGISTRATE

Kapurthala Order And Abdul Rashid

KAPURTHALA, Dec. 22.

Orders under the signatures of His Highness the Maharaja and Mr. J. D. Twinberrow, Minister of Law and Order have been passed whereby Ch.-Abdul Rashid, who was kept under police surveillance during the last few months of Sir Abdul Hamid's regime on a charge of promoting the entry of Jathas in the State, has been reappointed as Magistrate of Kapurthala with civil and criminal powers.

The present incumbent of the post of Magistrate has been pensioned.—United Press.

This Prospectus has been filed for registration as required under Section 92 (2) of Act VII of 1913.

SUTLEJ COTTON MILLS, Ltd.,

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act of 1913).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 25,00,000

It is divided into 2,50,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each. It is intended to issue at present only 1,50,000 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 15 lacs payable as follows:—

Rs. 2-8 per share on application. Rs. 2-8 per share on allotment. The balance as and when required by the Directors of the Company.

About 40 per cent of the issued Capital has already been promised by the Managing Agents, the Directors and their friends.

The right of voting at the general meeting is one vote for every ordinary share. It is not intended at present to issue any preference or deferred, founders or management shares

DIRECTORS:

1. Mr. G. D. BIRLA, of Messrs. Birla Bros., Ltd.
2. The Hon. Rai Bahadur LALA RAM SARAN DAS, C.I.E., Lahore.
3. Mr. BISHAMBERLAL MAHESHWARI, Merchant of Bombay.
4. Rai Bahadur Seth GANGA SAGAR JATIA, Merchant and Banker of Khurja.

BANKERS:

1. The IMPERIAL BANK of India. 2. The CENTRAL BANK of India, Ltd.,

AUDITORS:

Messrs. S. R. BATLIBOI & Co. of Calcutta.

MANAGING AGENTS:

Messrs. BIRLA Bros., Ltd., of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, etc.

REGISTERED OFFICE: Subzimandi, Delhi.

The Company has been formed with the objects specified in the Memorandum and Articles of Association. A copy of the Memorandum is printed in the fold of the Prospectus and forms part of it.

The Company has been formed particularly for the purpose of erecting and working of a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in the Punjab, where there are facilities for obtaining raw cotton and selling cloth.

The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of ordinary shares of the nominal value of Rs. 10,000 except that the Managing Agents have the right to nominate two Directors who need not hold shares as aforesaid and who will not be subject to retirement by rotation and shall not be counted in determining the rotation of retirement of Directors. The senior of the nominees of the Managing Agents shall be the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The number of Directors shall not be less than three or more than seven.

The remuneration of every Director shall be Rs. 30 for every meeting of the Board attended by him. The Director shall also be remunerated for any extra service done by them outside their duties as defined by the Articles of Association. The Directors shall also be paid any travelling or other expenses of attending and returning from meetings of the Board including the Hotel expenses, and any other expenses properly incurred in connection with the business of the Company.

The persons above-named have agreed to become Directors of the Company. The Managing Agents of the Company will be Messrs Birla Brothers, Ltd., whose Head Office is at No. 8 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

The minimum subscription on which the Director may proceed to allotment is 5 per cent. of the Company's authorised capital The Company has not yet purchased or acquired any property and has not entered into any agreement for the purchase or the acquisition of any property.

Commission not exceeding 2 per cent., may be paid for securing the subscription of shares.

The estimated amount of preliminary expenses is Rs. 3,000.

The Articles of Association provide that the business of the Company shall be carried on by the Managing Agents subject to the supervision of the Board of Directors. The first Managing Agents will be Messrs Birla Brothers, Ltd., or their assigns or successors in business whether under the same or any other style or firm and they shall be entitled to remain and continue in the said office (unless they resign therefrom) for a period of 25 years from the incorporation of the Company with a further option to them for another 25 years and thereafter unless they be removed therefrom by an extraordinary resolution as specified in clause 116 of the Articles of Association of the Company. The Managing Agents shall be remunerated by an allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem so long as the number of spindles and looms in the Mills shall not be more than 10,000 and 250 respectively and when the spindles or looms shall exceed those figures the allowance shall be Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

The Managing Agents shall further be entitled to a commission of 2 per cent., on the gross proceeds of all sales made by the Company. The above terms will be incorporated in an agreement between the Company and the Managing Agents:—

The following Directors are interested in the remuneration of the Managing Agents:—

(a) Mr. G. D. Birla is interested as being a Managing Director of Messrs Birla Brothers, Ltd., the Managing Agents.

(b) Mr. Bishamberlal Maheshwari is interested in the remuneration of the Managing Agents to the extent of 4 as. share in the commission of 2 per cent., aforesaid.

(c) No Director is in any other way interested in the promotion of or in any other property that may be acquired by the Company.

(d) Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at any time during the usual business hours at the Registered Office of the Company at Delhi.

Copies of the Prospectus and forms of application for shares can be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company at Delhi.

Dated the 8th day of December, 1934.

G. D. BIRLA.
RAM SARAN DAS.
BISHAMBERLAL MAHESHWARI.
GANGA SAGAR JATIA.

France Invites Germany Back To Geneva

LAVAL OFFERS EQUALITY OF STATUS

(From Our Correspondent).

BUDAPEST, Dec. 7.

M. Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister, extended an invitation to Germany to return to the League of Nations and to resume negotiations in the interests of general European peace "on a footing of equality," in a review of French foreign policy in the Chamber of Deputies.

The speech was approved at a special meeting of the Cabinet on the foreign affairs budget. Both the German Ambassador in Paris and Joachim von Ribbeutrop, Hitler's special envoy on disarmament and kindred questions, were present. The French Foreign Minister tempered his speech in such a way as to encourage direct rapprochement between France and Germany as a preliminary to useful collaboration in the international field.

LOYAL INVITATION

"We do not intend in any way to bow down before the accomplished fact of German rearmament, nor have we any intention to shirk the obligations which this fact imposes upon us," M Laval said. "But we would like to believe that Germany, at the very moment when she affirms her concern for peace, will understand that in refusing to associate herself with this policy of co-operation to which she is invited by everyone, would only aggravate her moral responsibility before other nations. I repeat, this is a loyal invitation which is made to her. Between France and Germany there is no territorial problem interposed."

PRACTISE WHAT YOU SAY

Explaining France's general peace policy, as embodied in the proposed Eastern Locarno Pact, M. Laval emphasized that France has no intention of concluding any bilateral alliances in Eastern Europe. "It has been asked," he said, "how far our active policy in co-operation with Soviet Government will lead us. It is also asked whether we are thinking of a special policy towards Germany. We have only one reply: Our policy abroad has always been committed to the general purpose of international co-operation. Therefore we have no intention of replacing such a policy by one of bilateral accords. Russia is with us on that point. Germany has been invited, and will be invited again on the same conditions as other countries: to participate in the Eastern Pact of mutual assistance, by which she will be assured of obtaining the same guarantees as those which she will accord to the other participating countries. Chancellor Hitler has affirmed his will to peace. We ask him by associating himself in the policy which we are pursuing in Eastern Europe, to translate his words into acts."

INVIOLABLE FRONTIERS

Co-operation for peace among the countries of Europe, according to M. Laval, must be based on clear recognition by each of the fundamental necessity of maintaining present frontiers. "Whatsoever wants to move one frontier post," he said, "will be upsetting the peace of Europe."

The multiplication of Mutual Assistance and Non-Aggression Facts and their extension so as to comprise all countries, M. Laval explained, lessens the chances of a local conflagration, which he said, could not be limited to any one European region these days. The ultimate purpose of such Pacts would be the conclusion of a convention guaranteeing general mutual assistance, failing which, the nations, in the present unrest in Europe, will continue to be suspicious of each other, and will continue to look for the sole instrument of their security in the development of their armaments.

GERMAN REARMAMENT

Turning to German rearmament, the French Foreign Minister said, "Chancellor Hitler keeps saying that the present frontier of Germany are sufficient, and in order to justify his military policy he invokes the dignity of his country. How will he be able to invoke this justification if Germany, which is menaced by nobody, were to refuse to take part in the collective organization of peace, as we invite her to do in the fullness of her moral role as a great nation, whose solidarity may be decisive for the safety and the future of the European community?"

In other words, M. Laval would only accept Germany's plea for rearmament if that country would enter the system by which all armed countries would collectively guarantee the peace of Europe. Outside that system rearmament could only be interpreted as having aggression as its final object. Once the collective system of mutual assistance and guarantee is established, confidence would return, the Foreign Minister said, and "that confidence would be the necessary preface to most beautiful of human enterprises—that of international agreement for the limitation and reduction of armaments."

SAAR PROBLEM.

As regards the Saar, M. Laval said that the problem must be settled in a normal manner satisfactory to both countries and France is ready to abide by the result, and will do her duty by the international obligations imposed upon her.

His ambition as Foreign Minister, M. Laval said, was to take a very large part in the task, more necessary than ever, of international reconciliation through solid organization of peace. M. Laval reviewed the negotiation in progress with Italy for close co-operation between the two Latin nations, as a step towards stabilization in Central and South-eastern Europe.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH ITALY.

"Our negotiations with Italy," he declared, "would not fully answer their purpose if they did not guarantee a rapprochement between Italy and our friends of the Little Entente, especially Yugoslavia. By its extention to other countries, Franco-Italian rapprochement should extend its benefit to the interests of a large European community. The French Government would not sacrifice this conception even in the interests of an understanding with Italy. Nothing can shake our loyalty to our allies."

Furthermore, the negotiations with Italy, according to M. Laval, should lead France, by assuring Austria's Independence, to such an arrangement that peace in this part of Central Europe would be thoroughly consolidated.

AMUSING THESIS FOR DOCTORATE

(Continued from page 10).

particular value to be attached to each. This value depended not merely on the university from which it was obtained but more on the particular professor under whom the student had worked.

SACRIFICING QUALITY TO QUANTITY

As regards the students themselves the average American student was engrossed too much in social amenities to devote much time to study. So the average Indian student accustomed to an industrious life always gave a very good account of himself in American universities. The American universities were sacrificing quality to quantity, this accounting for the rather poor standard of some of the universities. Every year 50 to 100 students obtained doctorates submitting theses, some of which might fairly give rise to some amusement. For instance one of the theses which was accepted for a doctorate was "diseases we incur in football game." Certain high class universities, like Harvard and Yale, however, insisted on a high standard.

LIBRARY FACILITIES

Ample facilities existed for students in the shape of palatial and wellstocked libraries, on each of which dol. 10,000 to 50,000 were being spent annually. They were furnished on a grand scale and were equipped with restaurants, dance and musichalls. But there was much wastage of money and resources on them because every university tried to vie with its neighbour located sometimes almost within a radius of 10 or 15 miles in the matter of equipment and grandeur of its buildings.

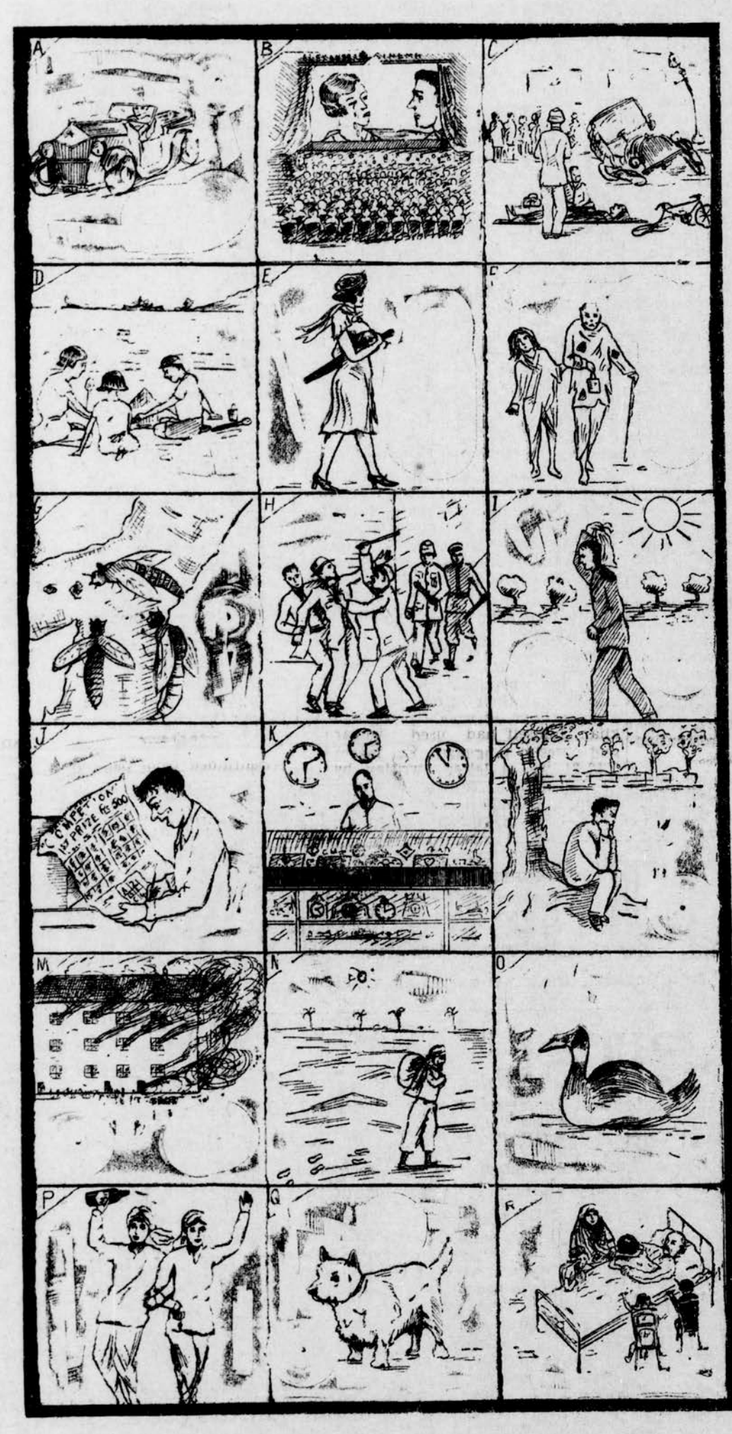
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

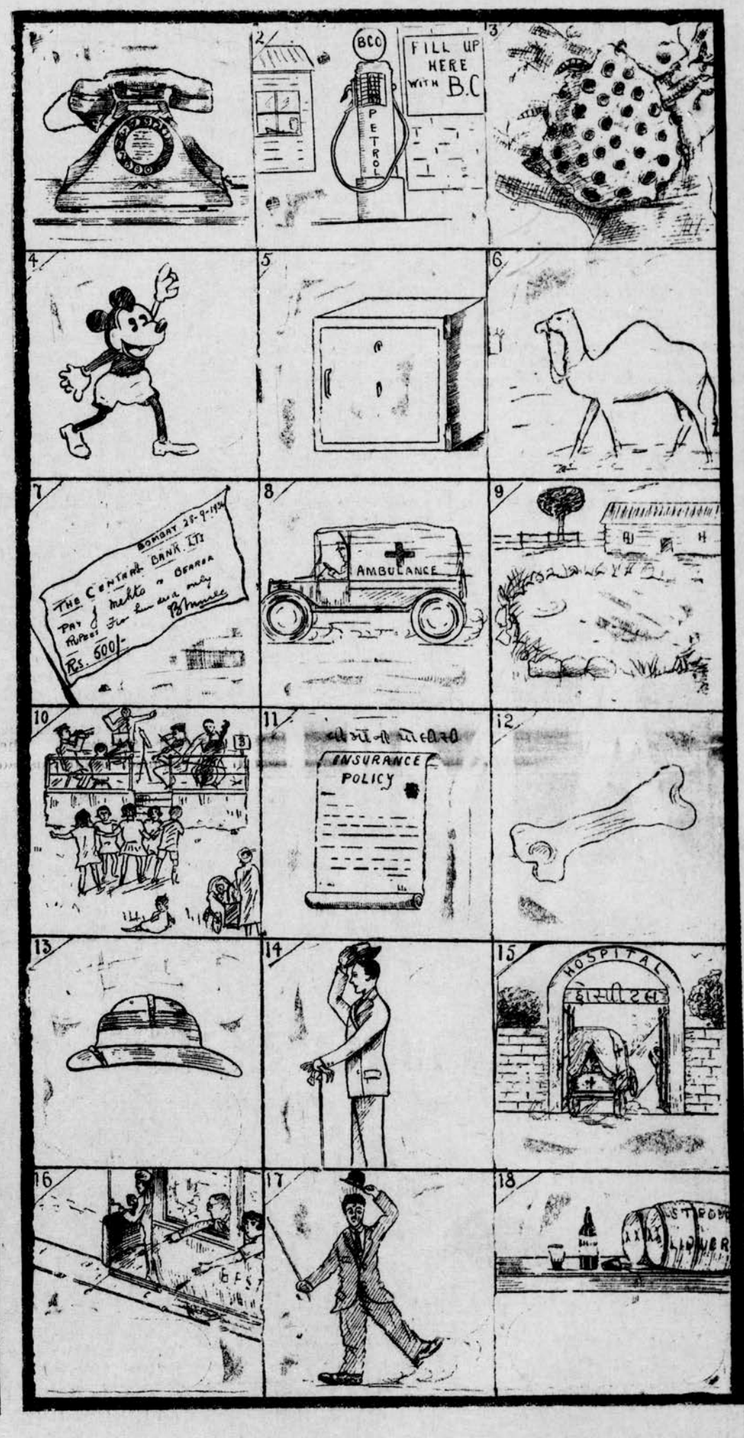
Jewish students by dint of industry captured all the prizes and scholarships offered in American Universities and whenever their numbers increased the percentage system was instituted to prevent their crowding out other students. Indian students were welcome everywhere except in California where racial discrimination was rampant.

The Professor concluded: "The majority of American students living in an atmosphere of mechanised civilisation and due to admixture of races, were not church-goers. Despite this, they had ideals and enthusiasm Dignity of manual labour was recognised to its fullest extent in the United States and even sons of well-to-do parents never hesitated to undertake menial work when the occasion arose.

ATTRACTION COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200





This competition will be found most interesting by young as well as old and at the same time it is so simple that every reader can take part in it. There are two sets of pictures, one on the left marked A B C shows persons, creatures or articles for whom objects in illustrations on the right marked 1, 2, 3 have some usefulness or attraction.

As for instance bone is generally considered to be an attraction for dog. You have, therefore, to enter No. 12 against illustration "Q" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures observing the rules given below and thus try to secure for yourself a substantial prize.

Remember to send your entries before 9th January, 1935.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 9th January, 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 17th January, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations.	Clues.	Illustrations.	Clues.
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E		N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	12
I		R	

Name.....

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Address.....

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Closing Date 9th January 1935.

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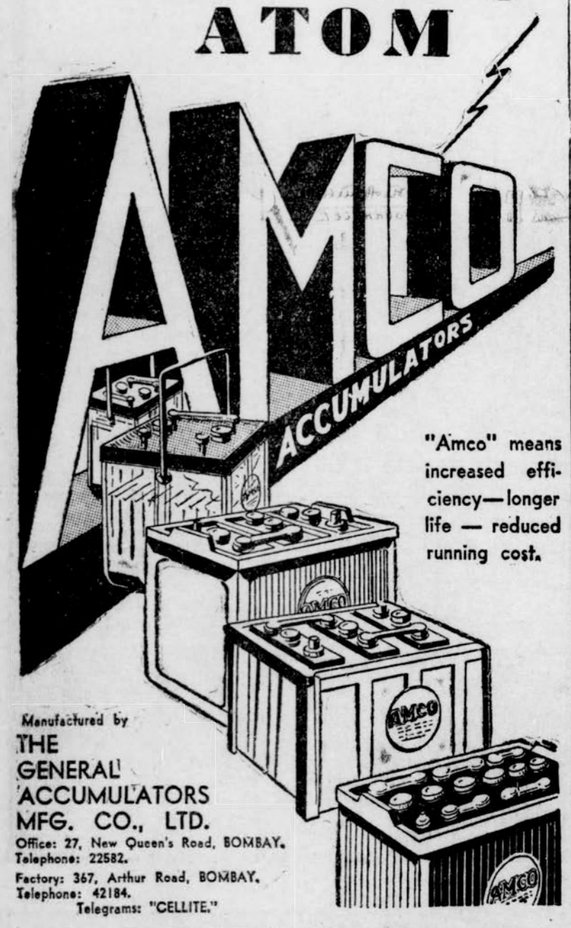

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Ideal Cottage For Mahatma's Stay In Delhi

AWAY FROM NOISE OF CITY

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21.

Four miles away from the rush and hurry of the city and about two furlongs on the Kings Way Road, where once located the Jodhpur Camp during the Coronation days, there now stands a snug little cottage facing east and with its back towards the road, to accommodate Mahatma Gandhi when he arrives in Delhi on 29th or 30th December to attend the annual general meeting of the Board of Harijan Seva Sangh and then to take up the village uplift scheme. The land was purchased by Mr. G. D. Birla in anticipation of the sanction of the Sangh and will be utilised for Harijan work. At present it is intended to give training in tannery work to Harijan students, while other schemes will be considered by the Sangh later on.

IDEAL PLACE FOR MAHATMA.

The situation of the land is ideal. A few paces from this place and one side of it is situated Dhaka village and a little further up are two more villages where there is enough scope for village uplift and Harijan work. While on one side of the land is Dhaka village, a military farm is on the other. Across the road is under construction a Tuberculosis Hospital of the Delhi Municipal Committee. Just opposite the back of the cottage Mr. G. D. Birla has purchased 8 acres of land in which he will have a garden and a house for private purposes. As a result of these changes in the locality the price of land, it is understood, is gradually rising.

THE COTTAGE.

The cottage itself consists of two rooms 16 ft. by 14 ft. each, a kitchen and a bath room each measuring 10 ft. by 7 ft. and a 7 ft wide verandah in front. It stands at the head of a piece of land measuring 20 acres purchased at about Rs. 30,000 and has been constructed at a cost of about Rs. 2,200. In a day or two it will be fitted with water pipes, but it will take some time before electric connection is installed since Kings Way Road itself is not lighted with electricity. It is believed that during the stay of Mahatma Gandhi telephone connection will be taken since there is no telephone in the neighbourhood and the place is so far off from the city. During Mahatma Gandhi's stay one of the rooms of the cottage will be occupied by him and the other by ladies of his party while the male members will be accommodated in tents that will be pitched up for the purpose. In all the party will consist of about ten persons.

Two names have been proposed for the cottage—Harijan Karmalaya and Harijan Vishwa Karmalaya. The final decision will be taken by the Board at their next meeting.

MAHATMA'S PROGRAMME.

During his stay, the duration of which is not yet known, Gandhiji will visit Narela, Mahrauli and a few other villages. Arrangements for his stay are already in hand and it is understood that Mr. Devi Das Gandhi, who is arriving here in a couple of days will personally look to the minor details. There will be plenty of goat's milk available for Gandhiji in this locality.—A. P.

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Our Baroda Letter

MANIBANU KIDNAPPING CASE

Prosecution Counsel's Address

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Dec. 19.

When the trial of Mani Banu kidnapping case was resumed before the City and Sessions Judge, Mr. Sahebzada, the prosecution counsel began his address.

Mr. Amrit Sitaram Pradhan, (Public Prosecutor), submitted that for the purposes of this case, he would mostly rely upon documentary evidence which he thought to be more authentic than oral evidence.

He stated that it was a drama which had been enacted by different characters, the chief ones of which were not present in the court. The Thakore of Shihora, whom he wrongly termed as the hero of the drama in the opening address, was the real villain.

The prosecution said that those persons, who were present in the court as accused were all close friends of the Thakore of Shihora and others were their hirelings in their services.

The prosecution counsel further submitted that the first point that was to be proved regarding conspiracy was that all the accused before the court were so situated.

INTIMACY OF TRIO.

In order to show that the Thakore of Shihora and accused No. 1 were intimate friends, the prosecution put forth Ex. 32, in which both were photoed together and submitted that both were school friends at Wadhwan. Intimacy developed between them and they were on corresponding and visiting terms. Not only that, but they also exchanged hospitality with each other, consulted each other in creating defence and in easing out their political troubles over this matter.

In Ex. 107 of 16-4-32 written by the Thakore of Shihora to accused No. 1, an invitation was sent for shikar. In Ex. 109 of 16-7-32 the Thakore of Shihora wrote to accused No. 1 that he was hard up with money and there was a reference in that letter to one Mr. Cama, which meant accused No. 3. Ex. 27 of 13-10-32 written by the Thakore of Shihora to accused No. 1 referred to one week's stay at Baroda and would corroborate the statement. In Ex. 115 of 17-3-33 a letter written by accused No. 1 to his maternal uncle Gumansing was posted from Shihora and, therefore, it would substantiate Gandiapura Slay and subsequent departure of 18-3-33. Ex. 110 of 3-6-33 was a letter of the Thakore of Shihora to accused No. 1 in which the former, being in political trouble, asked for advice and there was a reference about two letters received through post, which according to prosecution referred to those posted at Bombay and Baroda respectively, written by Mani Banu to the Thakore of Shihora. (Ex. 119 and 121).

The prosecution further stated that accused No. 3. Dhanjishaw and one Jorubha were also prominently mentioned in the correspondence beginning from as early as 16-4-32 to 3-6-33, that is nearly fourteen months. Thus it was proved that the above persons were close friends.

The prosecution further brought in his statement one Ajamkhan, a conspirator and a common friend of the Thakore of Shihora and accused No. 1. The correspondence between these three proved that their intimacy was of a vulgar type, in which this Ajamkhan, himself had used vulgar and obscene language. Ex. 104 of 5-12-31 was a letter written by the Thakore of Sihora to Ajamkhan. Ajamkhan wrote a letter on 27-7-32 to Thakore of Limbda accused No. 1 which showed that they were on intimate terms.

THAKORE'S GRIEVANCE.

The Thakore of Sihora having taken the Parsi family to Prathampura could not enjoy full liberty with Manibanu and had to satisfy himself with little liberties taken from her on those occasions, when her guardians were away. In Ex. 28 of 10-11-32 written by the Thakore of Sihora to Ajamkhan there was a reference about this grievance when the Thakore of Sihora had intended to commit suicide after a friends' meeting at the last 'Jalsa' on the occasion of birthday celebrations of his son, Gaju. Ex. 123 was a telegram to Ajamkhan at Wadhwan which was despatched on 11-11-32 by the Thakore of Sihora from Baroda which stated "come Baroda immediately." Ex. 112 and 113 were letters written by Ajamkhan to accused No. 1 intimating him about the Prathampura affair, instructing him that he would be called to Baroda only if absolutely necessary.

Ex. 103 of 26-6-33 was a letter written by accused No. 1 to Ajamkhan stating that he was hard up with money. Therefore the prosecution counsel submitted that such was the closeness with which these three figures have behaved with each other.

Accused No. 1 and accused No. 3 were friends since beginning and were on corresponding terms with each other. The photo (Ex. 32) was found from the house of accused no. 3 at Bhavnagar. Ex. 114 of 15-10-32 was a letter written by accused No. 1 to accused No. 3 appealing him for monetary help. This proved that friendship existed between principal actors of the play, a common bond of friendship, on which had grown up the structure of conspiracy.

Describing incidents, the prosecution submitted that the first scene of the drama was the renting of Vanikar's Bungalow by the Thakore of Sihora on 19-4-32 on hire and another bungalow near by was rented by the Parsi family, namely Behramji, his wife and Manibanu.

With such a background, the net was spread to take in Manibanu by the Thakore of Sihora, taking advantage of a needy Parsi like Beramjee Daruvala, who had proved himself a simpleton or let us say an idiot, was the concluding remark made by the prosecution counsel, before the Court rose for the day.

The case is proceeding.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

some frank confessions about the hypocritical character of British Parliament. There was also an exposure of the meaningless character and complete futility of the Labour Party's Official amendment to Sir Samuel Hoare's resolution, since it agreed with the Government and only recommended to add phrases raising vague hopes for some unknown future. The chief role played by each and every Labour speaker, barring Col. Wedgwood, was to urge the Indians to accept and work the new "reforms" whatever harm they may do to India! The Tory diehards, under the leadership of Mr. Churchill, the fat boy of the Mother of Parliament, had at least the honesty to put down their amendment on paper and on record, even though they knew that it would not be moved at all. In this matter, it is rather surprising that the fiery-group of three Maxtonian Socialists did not take the trouble of even submitting an official amendment demanding immediate and complete transfer of power to the Indians themselves as they demand in their speeches and in the press. The trouble with the Labour Party in the present House of Commons is that Mr. Lansbury has grown so completely loyal in party discipline that his policy is that of Arthur Henderson & Co. This company is so irrevocably tied to Parliamentary traditions that in matters relating to India it must invariably support the official policy of the British Government of the day, that is, of Mr. Baldwin at the present moment.

Labour Platitudes

Major Attlee spoke on behalf of the official opposition. He admitted "that there was one thing lacking, and that was any admission of the rights of the Indian people." Yet, Major Attlee has written a series of articles during the last three weeks recommending to the Indian people to accept the forthcoming Act, whatever else it is and to give cheerful co-operation. And when we read his amendment to Sir Samuel's resolution we do not fail to notice that he does not talk of giving Dominion Status to India at once, to-day and without delay. Similarly Mr. Morgan Jones and Mr. Seymour Cocks, on behalf of the Labour Party, also spoke many nice things about India. Then came Mr. Rhys Davis a Lancashier Labour member, who also recommended introduction of nice promising phraseology without any concrete immediate rights of self-government. This obviously was intended to restore Manchester's cotton trade with India. Mr. Davies blamed Lancashire textile machinery-makers for selling machinery to India.

As in the House of Commons so in the Upper House Labour Lords were suggesting the same dope. For instance Lord Snell who sat on the Joint Select Committee only argued that if Britain had given profuse promises in the past without any harm to Britain she should not hesitate to give them again. Here are his Lordship's words: "The honour of England was engaged in this matter. Solemn pledges were given to the Indian people that they were to receive equal status with the rest of the Dominions. Why were those promises ever made if it was not intended to honour them? If it was still intended to honour them, what harm would there be if they were again said on behalf of the Government? If the promises were sincerely given, why could not they now be repeated?" But then Lord Snell could not resist urging that "Indian politicians should be given the opportunity step by step to advance to Dominion status." "Then" he concluded, "the United States of India will prove as great a blessing to the Eastern world as the United States of America has been to the Western world."

Hollow Amendment

However, it was no wonder that Sir John Simon praised Mr. Seymour Cocks' speech and "his moderation and even appealed to the Labour Party, through him. If all they wanted was promises for the future why not withdraw objection to-day?" Sir John made clear that the Tory revolt was the only true opposition to the Government plans and that the Labour amendment was only a future forecast and no serious change to-day as far as the Government was concerned. His analysis of the complete hollowness of the Labour amendment was evidently correct and Mr. Lansbury in his reply could not say a word against it. Similarly Mr. Baldwin also took the same view as Sir John Simon and when he stood up to wind up the debate, he saw nothing at all in the Labour official amendment to answer or to argue about. He, therefore, decided to ignore it by undertaking to treat seriously the Tory amendment, which was not moved but which made a concrete demand for immediate action, viz., postponement of the Federal scheme. On this the Labour members and Mr. Lansbury tried to create a scene. But Mr. Baldwin cooly said: "I must claim my own method of presenting my case."

HARIJAN UPLIFT IN BARODA

Muslim And Caste Hindu Guests At Dabhoi Gathering

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Dec. 21.

All the sub-sections of the Harijan community assembled together recently at Dabhoi, formerly known as Darbhavati Nagari at the instance of Mr. Mohanlal Sharma and the local leaders.

About 400 persons from the Harijan colonies of the surrounding villages attended the meeting.

Mr. Nadkarni, the Dharmadhikari of Baroda State was specially invited by the organizers to address the meeting. The local officers and some caste Hindus as well as several Mahomedans attended to show their sympathy with Harijan uplift work. The Dharmadhikari told them that it was the anniversary full moon night of the Datta Jayanti and that god Datta was the united image of Trinity incarnate; and the celebration of that holiday was devised by the Hindu religious scriptures for cultivating unity and co-operation. He, therefore, advised the Harijans to avail themselves of the teaching emphasised.

The Harijan guests from Baroda as well as a few local Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen exhorted their Harijan brethren to live in peace and friendship with all others and to ameliorate their condition. After thanks-giving and distribution of flowers, the assemblage dispersed late at night.

BUSY WEEK FOR ETAWAH

Meetings Of Provincial Congress And Political Conference

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23.

Etawah will be the centre of political activity in the United Provinces during the next week.

The U. P. Political Conference, which will be held there, will consider resolutions about the future Congress programme in the province.

A committee consisting of Mr. Sri Prakash, Mr. Sampurnanand and Acharya Narendra Deo has been appointed to draft the resolutions.

The U. P. Provincial Congress Committee as also the Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board will meet at Etawah during the week.—A. P.

Too Primitive To Meet India's Modern Needs

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM CONDEMNED

Sir Abdur Rahman Urges Reforms In Address To Punjab Graduates

In the course of his Convocation address to the graduates of the Punjab University, Sir Abdur Rahman said:—

I have tried to follow, with some care, the trend of thought of Indian educationists in recent years and to understand and appreciate the numerous difficulties which Indian universities have been compelled to face by the rapidly changing conditions of the country. Most of our universities have inherited a system of education which although it has served its purpose in the past, is now judged by competent authorities to be too primitive to meet our modern requirements. I shall not for a moment deprecate a system to which indeed we ought to be grateful for the good work it has done. But inspite of the great benefits the present system of education has been subjected to a severe criticism and vital reforms have been suggested by educationists individually as well as collectively in conferences.

SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

The educational system of a country, it has rightly been said, must be suited to its needs. During the last seventy-five years, from the time when the first three Indian univerties were established to the present day, the conditions of Indians life, both social and political, have undergone a change which is unprecedented in the history of the country. The old social order which restricted education to a small privileged class is being replaced by a new order in which the rigid class distinctions and the well-protected class privileges have been effectively challenged. There has been a general rise in the standard of living; and with the introduction of democratic institutions in the country there has been a rapidly increasing demand for mass education. Our conception of education and particularly of university education, cannot remain unaffected by these changing conditions.

INHERENT DEFECTS.

We are conscious of the defects of the present system of education, indeed they are so obvious that they need no special mention. They are inherent in the history of university education in this country. It is generally recognised to-day that the system of education in India has grown, especially in its inception, without any conscious planning; it has not followed any deliberate well thought out line of development. The great men of the past to whose wisdom and foresight we owe the first three of the existing Indian universities introduced a new system of education into this ancient country with objects which at the time were most desirable; but they could not be expected to have a long enough and a clear enough vision of a distant future and its numerous problems. We have received abundantly from these great institutions the good gifts of education, we have also inherited from them an old tradition with all its present difficulties. Our heritage from the past includes both assets and liabilities.

NO PIECEMEAL REFORM

The educational system of a country is a very complex structure, its different stages and parts are so interconnected that reform in any one direction is not possible without disturbing the equilibrium of the whole.

Much thought has been given in recent years to the problems of the stage of admission to the university and the proper disposal of the two Intermediate classes; the shortening of the period of secondary education and the provision for vocational training. They owe their origin to the compelling force of circumstances produced by a variety of causes, economic, social and political. The problems are perplexing in the extreme and the difficulty of their solution consists in the strength of an old tradition and to a large extent in the fact that each of them leads us inevitably to the reconstruction of the system of education as a whole. The possibility of such a reconstruction has been discussed by prominent Indian educationalists in conferences and on other important occasions. The trend of thought in university circles seems to be in favour of a recent Resolution of the Government of the United Provinces which proposes (i) that the Secondary Course should be shortened and (ii) that the Intermediate Course should be lengthened by one year. This means naturally that admission to the university should be at a later stage, that is to say, after the Intermediate Course.

ECONOMIC WASTE

One great advantage of the shortened secondary course would be the restraint it might impose on the present drift of countless youths to the university who by their age and their inadequate mental equipment are unfit for a university career. Nothing is more tragic than to witness the futility of the struggle of thousands of our young men to get through the university, to pursue, without much hope, a goal which is not within their reach. The tragedy is aggravated by the economic and educational waste and the hopelessness of the prospect to which this course of drift inevitably leads.

To prevent this wastage of time, labour and resources we should try to divert the majority of our pupils to whom university education is unprofitable to occupations or to vocational education in separate vocational institutions where they can have what they really need a practical industrial training which will turn them into useful members of society.

SHORTENED COURSE

The shortened secondary course should 'provide a general education complete in itself, untrammelled by university requirements.' I need not here dilate on a programme of mass education or discuss the nature and scope of the secondary course which will be the minimum general education for every child. But there is one point which needs some consideration. One of the chief difficulties which have hampered the progress of secondary education in this country is the bilingual instruction we have enforced on our children with a view to prepare them all for a future university course, where the medium of instruction is English. In the reconstructed system of education which we are now considering there will be no need for this bilingual instruction at the secondary stage. We can, therefore, increase the efficacy of the shortened secondary course by providing all teaching except in English through the vernacular. After the completion of this stage a careful selection should separate those who are fit for higher education from others who have neither the mental equipment nor the capacity for such education. For the latter a vocational training is the only useful education and the earlier they go in for it, the better for them. For apart from other considerations, they would, in that case, be far more likely to be absorbed into the humbler occupations of life than would be many of those who now graduate or fail to graduate.

IMPORTANT CHANGES

Following a shortened secondary course we now come to a three-year Intermediate course for a smaller number of pupils desirous of admission to a three-year Degree Course in the university. This is different from our present Intermediate Course in two important respects. First, it is longer by one year and secondly, which is a more vital point, it is separated from the university, not only in actual teaching but in administration and control. The separation of Intermediate classes from the university was strongly recommended by the Calcutta University Commission who considered that the development of university work demanded a re-organisation of Higher Secondary education and that for this purpose it was necessary that the work done in Intermediate Colleges of the university should be transferred to institutions of a new type to be called Intermediate Colleges. This authoritative view was almost immediately adopted by some of the Indian universities which were created or re-organised after the publication of the Commission's report. In practice, however, it has been found exceedingly difficult to carry out this recommendation of the Commission. The colleges do not seem to favour the separation of the Intermediate classes from the Degree classes. The reasons underlying this are partly financial and partly academic. In the first place, the Intermediate classes that are now attached to the colleges are remunerative The employment of a combined staff for the B.A. and Intermediate classes is economical and, incidentally, gives the Intermediate students the benefit of the lectures of the more highly qualified teachers who are normally employed for instruction in B.A. classes.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

I have incidentally mentioned the need of vocational education for the average pupil who is unfitted to persue a course of higher learning and research. You will, I hope, bear with me if I venture to say a few more words on this very important subject. There seem to be two extreme views in respect of the way in which the distressing problem of middle-class unemployment should be dealt with. On the one hand there are those who trace the evil to a defective system of education and demand an increased facility for vocational education by the establishment of vocational institutions on a much more generous scale throughout the country, and on the other hand there are some thinkers to whom the present difficulties are largely due to the alleged inadequate attention of Government to the economic and industrial needs of the country. Government can do a good deal, they maintain, by developing the industries of the country and by creating new opportunities for our youngmen. There is much to be said in support of either contention. But no single remedy is adequate for such a complex and difficult situation. Mere provision of vocational schools will not create new industries to absorb youngmen who receive a vocational training. On the other hand we may add to the number of the unemployed by creating a new class of unhappy people, of trained men without work. We have already in the country not a few youngmen who have received an industrial training abroad, but are waiting long for suitable places which may offer them a chance of employment. This unfortunate position makes the problems for the educationist still more difficult. He has to devise an educational system which not only provides a vocational training suited to the economic and social conditions of the country; but creates in our youngmen a mental attitude which will not reject the humbler occupations of life as beneath their dignity. Middle-class unemployment is not entirely an educational problem. It is rather a social problem for the effective solution of which the educationist should co-operated with the statesman, the administrator and the organiser of industries.

TO THE GRADUATES.

But have we nothing to say, in the meantime, to the youngmen and women who are here with us this afternoon, but will be leaving this hall in a few minutes for a world which may not be as sympathetic as their "alma mater" and may not offer them immediate prospects of a useful career?

On the university men and women of a country depends the preservation and the progress of its culture, which is the soul of its civilization and the very essence of its life. India is the proud possessor of an ancient culture, which is the result of the evolution of centuries. It has been, again and again, enriched by the infusion of other cultures and civilizations. In its catholicity is reflected the greatness of India's soul, which has never rejected a truth as foreign and has yet preserved its essential character. The continuity of Indian culture depends on you. This is a rapidly changing age; old ideas are crumbling down and there is thus a void in the mind of the thinking world today. Into this void rush in casual thoughts from all quarters. The novelty of every new thought attracts the young. I shall be the last person to advise you to fight shy of these new ideas. Face them and examine them. It is new thoughts that lead to progress. But I shall most certainly ask you to weigh every new idea before you accept it. Do not be carried away by the sheer novelty of an original thought. Remember that all bad things in the world like all good things must have been new at one time or another. Act therefore with the greatest circumspection.

CONCESSIONS FOR ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMERS

How Mysore Govt. Meets Trade Depression

BANGALORE, Dec. 22.

With a view to enabling the public of Mysore to tide over the present depression in trade the Government of Mysore have ordered the grant of certain concessions to the consumers of electric power for irrigation pumps for a period of two years, from October 25.

In the case of installations that were in existence on June 30, the rate for power consumed is reduced from one anna per unit to half-an-anna per unit subject to the condition that the minimum consumption per month per H. P. installed will not be less than 32 units.

In the case of installations that have or will come up after June 30 the existing rate of one anna per unit will be charged subject to a minimum of Re. 1 per H. P. per month or Rs. 12 per year.—United Press.

SEC. 144 AT DADU.

DADU, Dec. 23.

In view of the communal tension prevailing here since the Stita firing, the District Magistrate, Dadu, has promulgated section 144 which is to remain in force for a month.

The section which is attached to five places viz: Dadu, Mehar, Khairpur, Nathan Shah, Radhan and Thrari was announced by the beat of drum.

Accordingly no assembly of more than 5 persons would be tolerated.—United Press.

Pt. Kunzru For Poona

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23.

Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru, President-elect of the National Liberal Federation, leaves for Poona to-morrow.

While at Poona he will also attend the meeting of the Council of the Servants of India Society on December 26 to consider the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report.—A. P.

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I. Enquiries on any points, pertaining to Astrology on any Bhavam on any correct Rasi Kundali by sending the Chart duly filled with the Planets in their respective places in the twelve signs of the Zodiac at the time of birth. Date of birth and exact time must also be given.

II. Enquiries on points from the—

(a) Religious standpoint of view.
(b) Social standpoint of view.
(c) Material standpoint of view.
(d) Optimistic standpoint of view.

III. Enquiries on points from the system of Auyurvedam on longstanding chronic complaints which will tell upon the health of the human system. In which case, the age, caste, sex and history of the case should be given vividly in English or Telugu to enable the counsellor to give prescription to mitigate suffering and be free from it, subject to approval by an efficient, experienced, impartial, God-fearing Auyurvedic Doctor (Dhanmantri).

IV. Enquiries on such other points to be enlightened and be benefitted, if any, as the numerous readers and constituents deem fit.

RULES TO BE GUIDED

(1) The correspondence must run in English or Telugu, and must be legible with full address.

(2) No replies will be given without sending suitable postage in advance, besides regular charge for each point as noted below.

(3) The counsellor will not be held responsible for non-delivery of letters, unregistered, addressed to the addressees.

(4) A nominal charge of a Fee of one Rupee for each point must be sent to the counsellor in advance by M.O., or by way of Demand Draft on the Imperial Bank of India, Guntur Branch, Guntur Madras Presidency and it should be issued in the name of the counsellor as noted hereunder or be sent along with the questions raised for the time being.

(5) For a single point on any of the above subjects, eight shillings will be charged from such of the constituents out-side the area of India.

(6) Every standpoint of the above subjects has something to do with every other subject. Hence, if it so desired that a point has to be decided by taking all the standpoints into consideration to do full justice, a Fee of Rupees Five will be charged from the constituents within the area of India and one Sovereign from such of those who live outside India.

(7) Reservation of the right of answering or otherwise on the question is entirely left to the discretion of the counsellor without giving reasons for the same to the Sender. But in such rare cases, the money sent in advance, will be returned to the Sender, deducting the M.O. fees from it.

(8) Replies will be sent promptly in the usual course of routine as early as possible with shrewd attention and care in dealing with the questions, sent for inquiry and answer them weighing.

(9) The charges noted above are the minimum. On their full satisfaction, the presents in the shape of money and also letters of recognition of the soundness of the counsel sent to the constituents, are welcomed, after their experience, in case they send them to the counsellor most willingly and that of their own accord.

(10) For any further enquiry, please apply to the counsellor.

Assuring you our best attention at all times.

Please appiy to:-Mr. L. V. N. RAO,
Santivasati,
'Phone No. 22, GUNTUR,
Madras Presidency, India.

NEW LIGHT ON

BIRTH CONTROL

On his return from Europe, Prof. Gambers the well-known Sexologist—has written a comprehensive article on "The Practice of Birth Control" in which the subject is handled on entirely new lines and all known methods and some new ones are lucidly described. For the benefit of the masses, this article has been incorporated in the latest edition of our catalogue of Birth Control appliances, a copy of which may be had post-free by anyone by just applying for it.

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Lancashire Pistol At India's Head

No Constitutional Advance Without Concessions To British Trade

The Lancashire Committee on India Trade Relations met in Manchester in mail week with Sir William Clare-Lees presiding, and after discussing the commercial clauses of the report of the Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform, adopted two resolutions and recommended them to the constituent bodies of the committee "as a suitable policy at the present time for the cotton industry as a whole."

The resolutions, which are identical with those adopted by the India Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce are as follows:—

1. India.—The committee note and are prepared to acquiesce in effect being given to the proposals made by the Joint Select Committee in the matter of safeguards against contingencies which they hope will never arise in the direction of commercial discrimination and penal tariffs; providing always that the words appearing in the Act and the Governor General's instrument of insructions adequately bear out and where necessary elucidate those used in the Select Committee's report, and providing that the political arrangements eventually sanctioned by Parliament will be such as will enable effect to be given to them.

The committee consider, however, that the conclusion of a new trade agreement embracing textiles is an essential preliminary to the granting of a new Constitution. Their acquiescence, therefore, in the proposals of the Joint Slect Committee is recorded inreliance upon the promised speedy conclusion of a new trade agreement containing adequate assurances to British export of fair conditions in the Indian market, especially in view of the favourable terms which Indian exports are assured of receiving in the United Kingdom and Empire markets.

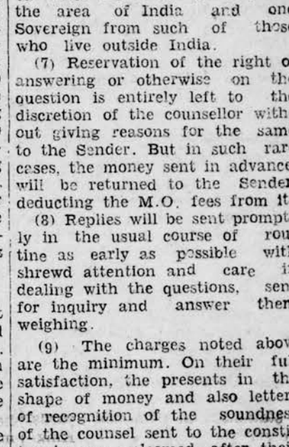
The committee profoundly deplore the delay which has occurred in negotiating this agreement, and strongly urge H.M. Government and the Government of India to conclude the agreement without further loss of time.

IN BURMA TOO

2. Burma.—The committee approve the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee as regards the application in Burma of similar safeguards to those required in India. The committee recognise the importance to Burma and India of their mutual trade relations, and acknowledge the desirability of special arrangements such as are recommended by the Joint Select Committee covering trade relations between India and Burma during the period immediately following separation. The committee consider, however, that the trade relations between Burma and the United Kingdom also call for the making of satisfactory arrangements both during the period of change and on a longer view.

The constituent bodies referred to (says the "Manchester Guardian") are the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations, the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, the Bleaching Trade Advisory Board, the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, and the United Textile Factory Workers' Association.

ILL-HEALTH begins here



The foundation of health is the intestines. If the action of the bowels is not thorough and is irregular, auto-intoxication of the blood and constipation follow; ill-health prevails and resistance to disease is considerably reduced.

Phenolates, taken regularly, ensure perfect health. It assists peristalsis, conquers intestinal stasis and incomplete elimination, while its gentle, laxative action helps the intestines to function in a perfectly natural manner.

PHENOLATES

SWEET MINT FLAVOUR.
Phenolates is available from all Chemists and Stores in bottles of 21 tablets, at As. 12 per bottle.
2 bottles for Rs. 1-8 Post free.

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Dr. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S. (Vadifalia, SURAT)
Cures Radically in 15 minutes. HYDROCELE Without Operation
In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th
IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.
For Booklet of details and certs, send 3 annas stamps.

Increased Imports Of Lancashire And Japanese Yarns

Printed And Dyed Goods Show Large Arrivals

The following excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, during November, will be found interesting:—

"Imports of Cotton Yarn and Piecegoods into 'Bombay' during October, 1934".—General.—There was a further increase in the quantities of cotton yarn and piecegoods imported into Bombay during the month of October as compared with the previous month, owing to considerably higher imports from the United Kingdom.

Cotton Yarn.—The total imports of cotton yarn of all descriptions amounted to 1.1 million lbs. as compared with 1 millilon lbs. in September. Of this quantity, the United Kingdom supplied 221,000 lbs. as aganst 156,000 lbs. in September; Japan 475,000 lbs. as against 417,000 lbs.; and China 388,000 lbs. as against 416,000 lbs.

The takings of single grey yarn rose by 40,000 lbs. to 310,000 lbs. China's share of the imports amounted to 239,000 lbs., the entire quantity consisting of yarns of counts 51s. to 60s., of which the imports for the previous month were only 182,000 lbs. Imports of grey folded yarn at 270,000 lbs. were slightly higher than in the previous month; of the quantity imported, China sent 148,000 lbs. Bleached yarn imports amounted to 100,000 lbs. as against 45,000 lbs. in the previous month; almost the whole of these imports came from the United Kingdom. Imports of mercerised yarn at 421,000 lbs. were slightly lower than in the previous month, but it is interesting to note that Japan increased her sendings by 45,000 lbs. to 410,000 lbs. at the expense of the United Kingdom.

COTTON PIECEGOODS.

The total importations of cotton piecegoods into Bombay during October amounted to 32.4 million yards as compared with 26.2 million yards in the previous month. The United Kingdom increased her sendings, particularly of printed and dyed goods, by 4½ million yards to 13.2 million yards, while imports from Japan at 17.7 million yards were 1½ million yards higher.

Plain Grey Goods.—Imports of grey goods for the month remained stationary at 9 million yards. The sendings of the United Kingdom increased by half a million yards to 1.2 million yards, of which 1 million yards consisted of Jaconets, Mulls and Cambrics as against 672,000 yards in September. In the case of Japan, imports dropped by half a million yards to 7.8 million yards, made up of 7.4 million yards of Longcloth and Shirtings and 342,000 yards of Sheetings.

Bordered Grey Goods.—Imports of bordered grey goods rose by 35,000 yards to 187,000 yards, of which 171,000 yards came from the United Kingdom and 17,000 yards from Japan.

Bleached Goods.—There was a substantial increase in the importations of bleached goods, which rose by 2 million yards to 4.9 million yards. Imports from the United Kingdom and Japan advanced by 800,000 yards each to 2.6 million yards and 1.6 million yards respectively. The United Kingdom increased her sendings of Bleached Mulls by nearly half a million yards to 1.3 millions, while Japan's imports consisted of—

1.0 million yards of Longcloth and Shirtings as against 602,000 yards in September.

330,000 yards of Jaconets, Cambries, Mulls etc.

255,000 yards of Mulls, as against 120,000 yards in September.

PRINTED GOODS.

Imports of printed goods were again higher, takings for the month at 10.4 million yards showing an increase of 3 million yards as compared with the previous month. The United Kingdom and Japan increased their respective shares by 2.1 million yards and 1 million yards to 4½ million yards and 5.9 million yards respectively. The main increases in the case of the United Kingdom imports were:—

Prints and Chintz: 2.2 million yards as against 931,000 yards in September.

Saries and Scarves: 1.1 million yards as against 726,000 yards in September while Japan improved her sendings of Printed Drills and Jeans by half a million yards to 2.6 million yards, and of Prints and Chintz by 300,000 yards to 318,000 yards.

Dyed Goods.—In the case of dyed goods, imports for the month rose by a million yards to 4.7 million yards, of which the United Kingdom's share amounted to 4.1 million yards (as against 2.9 million yards in the previous month); Japan's imports at 218,000 yards showed a slight falling off. The principal classes of goods in which the United Kingdom improved her sendings were:—

Italian Cloth and Satins: 1.6 million yards as against 1.2 million yards in September.

Cambrics, Mulls etc. 1.0 million yards as against 0.7 million yards in September.

Twills 0.5 million yards as against 0.4 million yards in September.

Shirtings 0.3 million yards as against 0.2 million yards in September.

Checks, Spots and Stripes 0.2 million yards as against 0.1 million yards in September.

Woven Coloured Goods.—Imports of woven coloured goods at 845,000 yards were higher by 300,000 yards as compared with the previous month. The increase was due mainly to a considerable rise in the imports of Velvets and Velveteens from Japan—490,000 yards as compared with 229,000 yards in September.

FENTS.

In spite of a falling off of 100,000 yards in the quantity of fents imported during the month (2¼ million yards), it is interesting to note that Japan slightly improved her share of the imports, which stood at over 1.6 million yards.

Artificial Silk Goods.—Yarn.—The imports of artificial silk yarn showed a substantial increase during the month, takings rising by 170,000 lbs. to 798,000 lbs. of which 500,000 lbs. came from Italy as against 322,000 lbs. in the previous month. Japan came next with 252,000 lbs. or 15,000lbs. lower than in September.

Piecegoods.—Imports of artificial silk goods (both pure and mixture fabrics) were again higher 5.8 million yards as against 5 million yards in September. Japan increased her sendings by 800,000 yards to 5.5 million yards.

BRITISH INDIA FIGURES.

Imports of Cotton Yarn and Cotton Piecegoods into 'British India' during October, 1934.—General.—The monthly sea-borne trade returns for the month of October show that the imports of both cotton yarn and cotton piecegoods were again substantially higher than in the previous month.

Cotton Yarn.—Imports of cotton yarn of all descriptions totalled 2½ million lbs. as compared with 2 million lbs. in September. The United Kingdom increased her sendings by 400,000 lbs. to a million lbs.; Japan's imports at 774,000 lbs. were slightly higher; while China's sendings at 623,000 lbs. were slightly lower.

Takings of grey yarn rose by 300,000 lbs. to 1.4 million lbs. made up of 1 million lbs. of single yarns and 372,000 lbs. of folded yarn. Of the single yarn imports, 768,000 lbs. consisted of yarn of counts over 50s., the United Kingdom increasing her share by 200,000 lbs. to 383,000 lbs. Imports of bleached yarn amounted to 339,000 lbs. as compared with 169,000 lbs. in September. Coloured yarn imports at 142,000 lbs. were 22,000 lbs. higher. Mercerised yarn imports, which came mainly from Japan and consisted chiefly of doubled yarn, amounted to 593,000 lbs. as compared with 650,000 lbs. in the previous month.

Cotton Piecegoods.—Imports of cotton piecegoods into British India during October totalled 94 million yards as compared with 81 million yards in September. The shares of the United Kingdom and Japan rose by 6½ million yards each to 54.3 and 37.6 million yards respectively.

PLAIN GREY GOODS.

In the case of plain grey goods, imports for the month rose by 3½ million yards to 17.4 million yards. Imports from the United Kingdom at 2.1 million yards were 800,000 yards higher, while Japan increased her sendings by 2½ million yards to 15.2 million yards.

Bordered Grey Goods.—Importations of bordered grey goods at 14.2 million yards were also a million yards higher than in September. In this class of goods, however, the sendings of the United Kingdom dropped by a million yards to 8.6 million yards, whereas imports from Japan rose by 2 million yards to 5½ million yards.

Bleached Goods.—Imports of bleached goods showed the highest increase during the month, the figure reaching 24.5 million yards as against 19.2 million in the previous month. The United Kingdom's sendings rose by 2.4 million yards to 19.4 million yards, and Japan increased her share by 2.6 million yards to 4.2 million yards.

Printed Goods.—Importations of printed goods amounted to 22 million yards as compared with 19.3 million yards in September. The United Kingdom increased her share of the trade by 3.5 million yards to 12.3 million yards, while Japan's imports at 9.6 million yards dropped by half a million yards.

DYED GOODS.

The imports of dyed goods rose by a million yards to 12.1 million yards. The United Kingdom increased her sendings by nearly 1½ million yards to 10.4 million yards, but here again imports from Japan dropped by 400,000 yards to 1.1 million yards.

Woven Coloured Goods.—There was a drop of 100,000 yards in the imports of woven coloured goods which amounted to 3.6 million yards in October. The sendings of the United Kingdom declined by half a million yards to 1½ million yards, but the quantity imported from Japan rose by 300,000 yards to 1.9 million yards.

Fents.—Importations of Fents during October amounted to 4.2 million yards as against 4.1 million yards in the previous month. Of this quantity, the United Kingdom sent nearly 1 million yards, or 420,000 yards more than in September. Japan's imports at 2.9 million yards were slightly lower.

Artificial Silk Goods.—Yarn.—There was a slight increase in the imports of artificial silk yarn, which amounted to 1.4 million lbs. as against 1.2 million lbs. in September. Italian imports rose by 150,000 lbs. to 566,000 lbs.; Japan's sendings at 699,000 lbs. were 69,000 lbs. higher; and imports from the United Kingdom rose by 20,000 lbs. to 117,000 lbs.

Piecegoods.—Imports of pure artificial silk piecegoods rose by half a million yards to 6.6 million yards, of which 6.5 million yards came from Japan. As regards mixture goods, imports for the month rose by 200,000 yards to 1 million yards; the United Kingdom and Japan increased their sendings by 90,000 yards each to 381,000 yards and 533,000 yards respectively, while imports from Italy amounted to 130,000 yards as against 59,000 yards in the previous month. Of the mixture goods imported during the month, 849,000 yards consisted of goods containing 50 per cent. or more of cotton.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Imports of Wool and Woollen Manufactures into 'India' during October, 1934.—The monthly returns of the sea-borne trade of British India for the month of October reveal a further substantial increase in the importations wool and woollen manufactures; the total imports for the month amounted to Rs. 75.3 lakhs as against Rs. 45.9 lakhs in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Importations of raw wool amounted to 430,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 3.1 lakhs as against less than half this quantity valued at Rs. 86,000 in October last year. Of the quantity imported, 302,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 2¼ lakhs came from the United Kingdom.

There was a considerable increase in the value of woollen manufactures imported during the month which amounted to Rs. 72 lakhs as compared with Rs. 45 lakhs in October last year. The shares of the different provinces in these imports were as under:—

	October. 1933	1934.
	(Value in lakhs of Rupees.	
Bengal	14.3	18.3
Bombay	14.8	25.9
Sind	12.7	24.7
Madras	1.2	0.6
Burma	2.0	2.7

It will be seen that, except in the case of Madras, the imports of all the other provinces were substantially higher than in the corresponding month of the previous year.

YARN AND KNITTING WOOL.

Imports of worsted yarn for weaving amounted to 166,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 3.1 lakhs as compared with less than half this quantity valued at Rs. 1 lakh in October last year. In the case of Knitting Wool also, imports for the month showed a striking advance—164,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 2.9 lacs as against 67,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 1.2 lakhs in October last year.

In the case of Blankets and Rugs, the imports for the month were again higher—1.9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 16 lakhs as compared with 1.4 million yards valued at Rs. 10.4 lakhs in October last year.

There was a noteworthy advance in the importations of Braids which amounted to no less than 30,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 6,400 in October this year as compared with 843 lbs. only valued at Rs. 2,400 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Imports of Carpets and Floor Rugs amounted to nearly 20,000 lbs. during the month valued at Rs. 50,000 as against 17,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 24,000 in October last year.

Hosiery imports also reveal a marked increase in quantity, though not in value—122,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 2.9 lacs as against 91,000 lbs. only valued at Rs. 2.6 lakhs in October last year.

As regards woollen piecegoods, the total imports of pure and mixture goods combined amounted to 2.9 million yards valued at Rs. 38.3 lakhs as compared with 2.4 million yards valued at Rs. 25.4 lakhs in October 1933. In addition, the imports of shoddy and waste goods classified under "other sorts" again showed a tremendous increase:—645,000 lbs. or more than ten times the quantity imported in October last year, the value figure rising from Rs. 69,000 to as much as Rs. 5½ lakhs.

Taking the imports of woollen piecegoods, excluding "other sorts," it may be noted that, of a total import of 2.9 million yards valued at Rs. 38.3 lakhs, Japan sent 1.7 million yards valued at Rs. 17.6 lakhs, as against 443,000 yards only valued at Rs. 3 lakhs in October last year. The United Kingdom supplied 770,000 yards valued at Rs. 13.2 lakhs as against 552,000 yards valued at Rs. 9 lakhs in the corresponding month of the previous year. On the other hand, imports from Italy dropped by 464,000 yards to 277,000 yards valued at Rs. 2.9 lakhs, while those from France also declined by 200,000 yards to 66,000 yards at Rs. 48,000 only.

Importations of Shawls showed a further drop, takings for the month amounting to 77,000 valued at Rs. 2.9 lakhs as against 103,000 valued at Rs. 3½ lakhs in October last year.

Rubber Prices Unchanged

Slight Decrease In World Stocks

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Since our last Report the Rubber Market has fluctuated only slightly. After being firm on Thursday, and Friday the tone eased slightly on Saturday and Monday, steadying up again yesterday. The highest price for Ribbed Smoked Sheet on Spot during the week was 6-1/2d. done on Thursday and again on Friday and the lowest 6-5/16d. at which business took place on Tuesday and again to-day. Prices are practically unchanged on the week.

The November shipments from Malaya, to which we refer more fully below, were on the high side but this had been expected so that the publication of the actual figure on Monday did not have much effect, particularly as at the same time messages—also quoted below,—came through regarding the tightening up of the provisions both in Malaya and in the Dutch East Indies with regard to the carry over of stock. The message from Batavia shows that the Dutch really mean business and had a favourable reception on this Market.

The Malayan Information Agency have published the figures of Malayan shipments ofr November. Gross shipments amount to 51,140 tons (October 47,045 tons). Imports consist of 4,133 tons (5,164 tons) Estate Rubber and 4,266 tons (5,062 tons) Native Rubber (dry equivalent). This gives total imports 8,399 tons (10,226 tons), leaving 42,741 tons (36,819 tons) as the nett exports of Rubber produced in Malaya. As the permissible exportable quantity for Malaya for the month of November was 33,600 tons this means that 9,141 tons of the "lag" in exports has been wiped out.

NEW REGULATIONS.

In this connection the following "Reuter" telegram dated Singapore, December 3rd, is of interest:—

"The amendment to the Rubber Regulation Enactment, to prevent dealers from hoarding, which was introduced in the Legislative Council in September was passed to-day.

Under the Agreement the maximum carry-forward of export rights from one control year to the next is limited to not more than twelve per cent. of the permissible exportable amount for the control year, which would result if total exports in the control year were short of 88 per cent. of the export rights, in an amount equal to the deficiency being irretrievably lost.

In the first place, the amendment limits the extent to which dealers can occasion such loss by holding up Rubber, and secondly it provides for the loss to be distributed among those responsible through failure to exercise their export rights."

With the heavier November shipments it looks as if Malaya would not have much of a carry over into the New Year though one cannot definitely calculate this until the December shipments are known.

Of the gross Malayan shipments for November 12,179 tons (October 12,217 tons) comes to the United Kingdom, 24,781 tons (20,024 tons), go to the U.S.A., 10,131 tons (7,991 tons) to the Continent of Europe, 2,406 tons (4,798 tons) to Japan and 1,643 tons (2,015) to other destinations.

According to a "Reuter" message from Batavia dated December 1st, the Authorities there have made further regulations very similar to those just enacted in Malaya to prevent the carrying over of stocks in the Dutch East Indies of either Estate Rubber or Native Rubber at the end of the year and to practically prohibit the holding of stocks by anyone except officially recognised estate owners and dealers.

A further "Reuter" message from Batavia dated December 4th, gives the exports of Native Rubber during November as only 4,523 tons (dry weight) as compared with 5,434 tons during October.

Shipments from Ceylon for the month of November amount to 6,375 tons own Rubber and 210 tons imported Rubber, giving a total of 6,585 tons. The October figures were 6,918 tons own Rubber, 288 tons imported Rubber, total 7,206 tons.

We have now been able to complete our table of stocks at the four principal points at end of October and give below stocks at 31st October and 31st December last year and at the end of August, September and October this year:—

	1933 31st Oct. tons	1933 31st Dec. tons	1934 31st Aug. tons	1934 30th Sept. tons	1934 31st Oct tons
Stocks in Malaya	84,049	87,185	107,607	103,505	101,349
Stocks in United Kingdom	89,707	86,438	105,199	112,951	120,897
Stocks in U.S.A.	343,579	364,541	362,646	359,667	362,018
Afloat to U.S.A.	58,568	55,606	40,278	38,831	38,247
	575,903	593,770	615,730	614,954	622,511

It will be seen that the stocks quoted show an increase on the month of 7,557 tons but the quantity afloat to destinations other than the U.S.A. is estimated to show a decrease of about 10,000 tons so that actually World stocks are slightly down.

The closing price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot in New York yesterday was 12-7/8 cents buyers (flat parity 6-1/4d. at exchange 4.95), showing decline of 1/8 cent on the week. The closing prices for Rubber on the Commodity Exchange yesterday were —December 12.98 ("last week" 13.03), January 13.08 (13.17), March 13.30 (13.38), May 13.49 (13.603) July 13.69 (13.83), September 13.89 (14.02) and October 13.99 (14.13).

STOCK.—The following figures give the movements of Rubber in the United Gingdom for last week, and for the corresponding week twelve months ago:—

Week ended 1st December, 1934.	tons.
London— Landed	2,173
Liverpool— Landed	274
Total Landed	2,477
	tons.
Delivered	1,360
Delivered	653
Total Delivered	2,013
	tons.
Stock	67,901
Stock	60,164
Total Stock	128,065
Week ended 2nd December, 1933.	tons.
London— Landed	737
Liverpool—Landed	46
Total Landed	783
	tons
Delivered	932
Delivered	570
Total Delivered	1,502
	tons.
Stock	36,165
Stock	51,894
Total Stock	88,059

Convictions For Thefts

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20.

In connection with the thefts in the houses of Prof. Sarkar and Mr. Abdur Rahman, D.S.P., Press Branch, in June last Sardar Sant Singh, Special Magistrate, has sentenced Sukhnandan to 5 and 7 years' rigorous imprisonment, Kherati to 2 and 4 years, and Baburam to 2 and 2 years in each of the two cases respectively. The sentences of the first two are to run consecutively, while that of the third concurrently.—A. P.

American Cotton Market

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York Dec. 22

December	....	
January	12.53	
March	12.64	
May	12.71	
July	12.74	
October	12.56	
Middling Spot	12.80	

NEW ORLEANS. COTTON

New York Dec. 22.

December	12.53
January	12.51
March	12.65
Middling Spot	12.85
New York 10-55 a.m.	
December	.....
March	.....
May	.....
Noon Call.	
December	.....
March	.....
May	.....

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York Dec. 22.

	Bales
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

To-day's prices. 10-12 a.m. quotations.

November 1934	....	
December 1934		6.38
January 1935	6.35	6.35
February 1935		6.34
March 1935	6.33	6.34
April 1935		6.32
May 1935	6.30	6.31
June 1935		6.30
July 1935		6.79
August 1935		6.74
September 1935		6.71
October 1935		6.68
November 1935		6.66
Middling Spot		7.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

F.G.F. SAKELLRIDIS.	
November 1934	.....
December 1934	3.66
January 1935	3.66
March 1935	3.69
May 1935	3.70
July 1935	3.70
October 1935	3.68
F.G.F. Spot	3.94

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.71
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.86
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	6.01
C. P.	
Oomra Good (No 1 Staple)	5.46
Oomra Fine (No 1 Staple)	5.61
Oomra Choice (No 1 Staple)	5.76
Bengal Good	3.67
Bengal Fine	3.77
Bengal Superfine	3.87
Scinde Good	3.77
Sciende Fine	3.87
Scinde Superfine	3.97

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 22.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, parcels. Jan/Feb sellers 20/9.

Wheat Barletta Russo parcels, Dec/Jan sellers 21/3.

Wheat South Australian parcels Dec/Jan sellers 23.3.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 22.

Java Sugar fine white Dutch standard No. 25 c and f Calcutta, per cwt. Dec/Jan nominal 5 4½.

C & F Bombay, per cwt. Dec/Jan sellers 5 1½

C & F Karachi, per cwt Dec/Jan sellers 5 1½.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Dec. 22.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10 3/8.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 22.

Market is steady.

Spot	23 7/8
Forward	24

LONDON, GOLD.

London, Dec. 22.

Gold bars fine per oz. £7-0-8½

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 22.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate. 0-9/16 per cent. to 0-5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate. 0-5/8 per cent. to 0-11/16 per cent.

Fine trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2½ per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 0-1/4 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan. 0-1/2 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 22.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.30
Amsterdam	731
Brussels	21.11½
Madrid	36.10
Milan	57.78
Berne	15.26½
Paris	74.90
Prague	118.06
T. T. London on New York closing rate	4.949/16

SEEDS.

London, Dec. 22.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull c.i.f ton, Dec. sellers £9-8-9

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton, Dec/Jan sellers £11-10-0

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton. Dec/Jan sellers £11-16-3

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Con't) c.i.f. ton Dec/Jan sellers £11-7-6

Castorseed, Bombay Hull, c.i.f. ton Dec/Jan sellers £10-17-6

Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton, No offers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 22.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., Jan sellers 18/3

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., May/Aug sellers 19/3.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 22.

Smoked Sheet standard ribbed per lb. sellers 6 5/16.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 21.

	Corresponding Season to date	This week	Season 1933-34	Week 1933
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	5,824	179	8,629	233 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, includnig Canada and other American (excluding linters)	2,240	87	2,760	67 ,,
Exports from U.S. Ports ..	2,376	172	3,997	186 ,,
Of which to Japan	375	64	949	54 ,,
Of which to China	45	5	131	3 ,,
Of which to Great Britain	357	29	690	30 ,,
Of which to Germany	216	8	770	27 ,,
Stock at New York	——	40	——	90 ,,
Stock at U.S. Ports	——	3,087	——	4,124 ,,
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	——	912	——	2,189 ,,
World's Visible Supply	——	8,674	——	11,007 ,,
Of which to American Cotton	——	6,828	——	9,243 ,,
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	4,332	175	5,939	175 ,,
Receipts at U.S. Ports	3,293	126	5,395	203 ,,

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

Night School For Harijan Boys

JULLUNDUR, Dec. 23.

With a view to encourage education among the Harijans of the rural parts of the Nawanshahr, Doaba Tehsil, Swami Vijay Singh, President of the District Congress Committee, Jullundur, has started a night school for Harijan boys at Banga.

About 45 boys are at present receiving free education in that institution, which is first of its kind in that ilaqa.—United Press.

Allahabad, Dec. 23.—The Allahabad High Court has sanctioned the application of the British India Corporation, Cawnpore for consolidation of the deferred and ordinary shares of the Company.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

The following vessel has obtained Port Clearance:

S.S. Rabenfels, Agent Lionel Edward & Co., commander W. Ruinband for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg.

LOADING

S.S. Taijin Maru O S K Co. for China, Japan Ports.

S.S. Northmoor, Strauss & Co., for Port Said.

ARRIVAL.

S.S. Jalamohan, Scindia S N Co. from Calcut.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1063

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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JUPITER
GENERAL
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"Gandhi Will Go On Making History Far Into The Future"

HIS "SILENCE" METHOD COULD BE USED BY AMERICANS WITH ADVANTAGE

American View Of Bombay Decisions

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

India continues to engage the attention of the American press. The amount of space they have been devoting to this country from day-to-day, despite their preoccupation with their domestic and international problems, is an indication of their renewed interest in the new phase of the Indian National movement inaugurated by the Bombay Congress decisions. While Mahatma Gandhi's retirement appealed to them as the most spectacular and dramatic event in the Indian situation, the significance of the various outstanding features of the Congress proceedings did not escape their attention. Prominence is particularly given to the headway that the Congress Socialist Party has been making and the extent to which it contributed to Mahatma Gandhi's decision to retire, as acknowledged by him in the statements issued by him before the Congress Session. For instance, the "New York Herald" observed: "The session was remarkable for the recognition of the growing influence of the Socialist wing of the Congress." The acceptance by the Congress of the labour franchise as the qualification for Congress membership, it is further pointed out, was a Socialist orientation of Congress policy, based on the recognition of the elementary socialist principle, the dignity of labour.

GANDHIJI'S SUPREMACY.

This new trend in Congress policy provides the thesis for an interesting article. "The Indian Nationalists are at the parting of the ways," writes a correspondent. "They are faced with a puzzling dilemma: Should they continue to follow the leadership of Gandhi in the nationalist struggle, or should they succumb to the influence of the Indian Socialists? The situation is created by the growing strength of the more forward section of the Nationalists who have recently formed themselves into a Socialist Party within the Indian National Congress." The exact form the Congress policy will assume in future can only be known by the course of events in the years to come. But, according to the correspondent, the re-assertion of Mahatma Gandhi's supremacy even in the domain of politics is a foregone conclusion. The loss of Mahatma Gandhi's leadership, for some time at least, he says, has provided the Indian Nationalists with a further incentive to imbibe and practise more fully Gandhiji's principles of truth and non-violence with a view to get him back to the Congress.

GANDHIJI WILL GO ON MAKING HISTORY.

A similar view is expressed by the "Public Ledger," the well known journal of Philadelphia (Pennsylvania). Till some time ago, says the paper, "the British Empire used to tremble at the very mention of Gandhi's name." "In spite of his withdrawal from active politics, Gandhi will still constitute the most potent influence in India ..... He will doubtless go on making history far into the future."

The Congress Session has provided American papers with an occasion to discuss various aspects of Gandhiji's methods in their application to American life. In an editorial headed "New Vogue for Non-resistance," the "Democrat" of St. Louis (Michigan) writes: "Non-resistance is gaining new repute as a weapon by no means passive in its results ..... The Gandhi 'manual' had been read with profit by none less than King Prajadhipok of Siam when he got a jam with the representative Government he himself had instituted less than 10 years ago." The paper then goes on to discuss to what extent the non-resistance method could be used in America. "Could it be employed," it says, "in combating the blight of depression or dubious regulations for ploughing up cotton and wheat and sacrificing piglets, non-resistance might gain a general recognition for achieving difficult ends after other means have failed"? "Even then," adds the paper, "it seems a two-edged sword."

VALUE OF SILENCE.

Another method of Gandhiji which has appealed to some of the Americans is his practice of observing silence one day in a week. The practice, which might appear strange and futile to many, is, however, commended with approval by "The Times" of Buffalo (N. Y.) which says: "The more we learn about the ways of the Orient, the more we are impressed by the wisdom of these ancient peoples. How many men and women we know who have talked themselves into far more jams than they were ever able to talk themselves out of it!" Gandhi's method of silence, adds the paper, could be adopted with advantage by many Americans who are given to too much talking. "And silence would be a useful device in many of life's most intimate relationships."

DO NOT BE MISLED!

Assam Governor Tells People J. P. C. Scheme Gives "Home Rule"

LAKHIMPUR, (Assam), Dec. 22.

Replying to an address of public welcome this morning His Excellency Sir Michael Keane referred to the coming constitutional reforms and said that, if Parliament passed a bill based on the recommendations of the J. P. C. report, the people of this province would have "Home Rule," the power of the cabinet composed as it would be of elected members being practically supreme.

His Excellency advised the people not to be misled by the casual articles of talks condemning the safeguards reserved for the Governor. Such powers His Excellency reiterated were to be used in specific emergencies only by Governor and were in existence, expressed or implied, throughout the world, and that it could not be supposed that the Government would ever arbitrarily hamper the professed policy of the people of England to endow the people of India with responsible Self-Government.—A. P.

NO NEED FOR BRANCHES!

Only Instruct V. I. A. Workers To Help Mr. Brayne In Punjab

AMRITSAR, (By Mail.)

"We welcome the formation of the Village Industries Association, which is to help the poor villagers and their primitive industries, at a time, when the villagers are passing through difficult times." This observation is contained in an appeal which forty villagers of Amritsar have issued to Mahatma Gandhi. Continuing the appeal says:

"Hitherto both the Congress and the political workers have devoted their time and attention to the cities, and very little has been done for the welfare of the villagers. Really good and constructive work has not been possible, owing to the general tendency of workers to mix up politics with a purely social programme. Now that you have decided to devote your exclusive attention to this task and have strictly banned politics, we request you to direct your workers in the Punjab to lend their active co-operation to Mr. F. L. Brayne, the Commissioner of Rural Reconstruction and the various Rural Community Councils in the Districts working for the achievement of the same object.

We assure you that the Punjab Government by opening their department of rural reconstruction and entrusting it to Mr. Brayne, have taken a step in the right direction, as Mr. Brayne is the true well-wisher of the villagers in this Province. If your numerous assistants and helpers live up to the ideals enunciated by you in forming the Village Industries Association it is possible to do real good work in the Punjab, and you need not form any branches, but only direct your workers to seek the advice of Mr. Brayne and follow his instructions. He is in need of selfless workers. In the end we assure you that the exclusion of politics is the keynote of success of this movement".—A. P.

SUPPORT FOR SOCIALISM

U. P. Political Conference Will Discuss Vital Problems

BENARES, Dec. 22.

Important resolutions of a Socialist nature are expected to be moved at the 27th annual session of the United Provinces Political Conference to be held at Etawah on December 28 and 29th. This expectation is supported by the fact that Mr. Sri Prakasa, a leading Socialist, is the President-elect, and Socialist Congressmen are predominant in the United Provinces. Special interest attaches to this year's Conference as it is to be held after a break of three and half years owing to the Civil Disobedience.

Mr. Sri Prakasa is proceeding to Etawah on December 26 and will be taken in procession there on December 27th. The District Board of Etawah has resolved to present an address of welcome to Mr. Sri Prakasa.

One thousand delegates have so far intimated the Reception Committee of their intention to participate in the Conference. A large number of peasants are also assembling at Etawah to hold their provincial conference.

There will be a Provincial Socialist Conference under the presidentship of Seth Damodar Swaroop on December 26th and 27th. The Provincial Swadeshi Exhibition is also being arranged to take place simultaneously.—A. P.

Profiteering At People's Expense

QUININE PRICE SHOOTS UP IN CEYLON

Malaria Menace Shows No Abatement Still

COLOMBO, December 23.

Due to the prevailing malaria epidemic there is a scarcity of quinine in Colombo and outstation towns. Tablets of quinine which were usually sold at five cents each are now sold at 15 cents.

Heavy Rise In Price

Dealers have also raised the prices on barley. Eau-de-Cologne and malted milk and some are withholding stocks anticipating a shortage of these.

The situation caused by the malaria epidemic is daily growing worse. The epidemic is spreading in Colombo and the Municipality is taking all precautions to prevent its spread.

In the Kegalia District where the epidemic originated, the disease is at its height. Not only the number of malaria victims increase daily here, but enteric fever and dysentery are also prevalent to a great extent.

EPIDEMIC RAGING.

The "United Press" is informed that in places closer to Colombo such as, Panadura, Moratuwa and Horana, and also at Wellampitiya which is only three miles off Colombo, the epidemic is raging furiously. In certain houses in these centres there are six to seven down with fever and relief centres are being besieged for assistance.

In the fever-stricken areas, daily, an average of 1,000 to 1,500 patients attend Government free dispensaries, not to speak of the Government hospitals, and the doctors find it very difficult to cope with the rush.

QUININE NEEDED

According to an Official Statement, the Board of Ministers is being asked to sanction a further contribution of Rs. 1,00,000 towards the Public Relief Fund. Local supplies of quinine, which were adequate for ordinary purposes, have been supplemented by supplies from India, whose Government has sent to Ceylon 10,000 lbs; from its reserve, as well as from Java. The cost of the additional quinine which is due to arrive during the next few days is nearly Rs. 3,50,000.

HEALTH OFFICER INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed Dr. C. V. Aserappa, the Medical Officer of Health, Colombo, said that so far no deaths had been reported in Colombo. He also stated that the Municipal authorities were doing all they could to supply the sick and the needy with medicine and food.

"There is only one source of infection, and that is through the mosquito" he said. "If breeding grounds of the mosquito are destroyed and if the patients take immediate treatment there should be no cause for any fear."—United Press.

Chettiyars Resent Unwarranted Remarks

Demand Equal Rights As British Subjects In Burma

RANGOON, (By Mail.)

The open session of the All-Burma Nattukottai Chettiyar's Conference commenced at 5 p.m. on December 14, 1934 in the spacious hall of the Chettiars Mutt, Pazundaung. Mr. S. A. S. Rama Chettiyar presided.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"This Conference lodges its emphatic protest against the unwarranted and gratuitous remarks made in paragraph 473 of the Joint Select Committee report on the Chettiyar community representing Indian Banking interests by referring to them as "Indian moneylenders" and insinuating them as if they are economically an undesirable community, out for dispossessing the Burmese agriculturists of their lands.

INADEQUATE REPRESENTATION.

"This Conference is strongly of opinion that the number of seats given to the Indian community in Burma in the House of Representatives is inadequate, and further in view of the fact that Chettiyars have large vested, commercial and banking interests in the country to the extent of about 800 millions of rupees and that they have been making substantial contribution to the revenues of the land, and that their business transactions are spread throughout the length and breadth of Burma promoting the every-day welfare of the people, this Conference strongly urges that the Buma Nattukottai Chettiayars' Association, which represents all the Chettiyar interests in Burma be recognised as a "special interest" and be accorded the right of electing at least one representative to the Lower House".

DISCRIMINATORY LEGISLATION

"This Conference strongly protests against the powers being given by the Burma Constitution Act to the Burma Legislatures of enacting discriminatory legislation restricting the right of free entry into Burma of Indians including labour and feels that even the protection contemplated to be given to "Indians of good standing" in the report by way of Governor's prior consent to the introduction of legislation regulating immigration into Burma may be illusory and is in any case inadequate.

INDIANS AND SERVICES.

"This Conference regrets to note that the Joint Select Committee have completely ignored the existence of the large population of Indians domiciled in Burma and protests against the restrictive proposals of the Committee regarding the right of Indians to enter public services, to follow professions, to enjoy educational facilities and to maintain and develop their culture.

"This Conference demands as regards the Indians' right to engage themselves in their respective business avocations, the same rights and protection which are proposed to be accorded to the British subjects of the United Kingdom.

INCOME-TAX LIABILITY.

"This Conference, while it notes with some satisfaction the relief contemplated with regard to the double liability of income-tax between India and Burma stated in paragraph 432 of the J. P. C. Report, wishes to urge the necessity of affording relief to trading persons, firms and companies having branches within the British Empire besides India and Burma against multiple liability of income-tax."—A. P.

CONGRESS SECRETARIAT

Kripalani Favours Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 22.

In connection with the suggested removal of the All-India Congress Committee Office to Allahabad, Professor Kripalani, General Secretary of the A. I. C. C. paid a visit to Allahabad and inspected the rooms in Swaraj Bhavan, yesterday, where the office was formerly located with a view to report on the feasibility of a change. It is understood the Professor was in favour of a change.—A. P.

HARIJANS AND CASTE HINDUS

Aney Points Out Way To Former For Assimilation

AMRAOTI, Dec. 22.

"A wild movement of Harijan uplift is afoot to-day in India, and it is quite evident that Hindu society is on the path of a great revolution. In this period every individual in the Harijans has to attain a high position in society by its chaste living, good behaviour, high education and culture. If the Harijans accustom themselves to purity in behaviour and thought, and practise cleanliness, which does not require much expense, no much time would be lost to see that they are assimilated completely in Hindu society," said Mr. M.S. Aney before the inmates of the Harijan students' boarding house at Morshi, to which he recently paid a visit in the course of the Morshi Taluka Assembly.—United Press.

LENIN'S BOOK ON IMPERIALISM

Hindi Translations Seized By Police

BENARES, Dec. 22.

Police yesterday seized at Benares 70 copies of a Hindi book entitled "Lenin Ka Samrajyawad," it is alleged from the possession of the Principal of the Kashi Vidyapith and also the file copies of the book from local presses.—A. P.

DACOITS' BRUTALITY

Hack Four Persons To Pieces And Decamp With Booty

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 22.

A report has been received from the village of Mamote, 25 miles from here of a serious dacoity, wherein a party of dacoits, armed with axes and revolvers are said to have raided at night the house of a well-to-do cobbler and decamped with the booty after hacking to pieces all the four members of the family. The dead bodies have been removed to Campbellpur for postmortem examination. The police are vigorously investigating. No arrests have yet been made.—A.P.

GOLD FIND IN TRAVANCORE VILLAGE

KOTTAYAM, Dec. 22.

A report from Kundarai, a big village in Central Travancore, says that gold embedded in mud has been discovered by coolies who were engaged in deepening a tank for irrigation purposes.

They were amazed at the sight of something yellowish in colour shining brightly in the black mud, and on closer examination they were able to recognise gold dusts.

GOLD-SMITH ON SCENE

A gold-smith who arrived at the scene on hearing of this discovery took away a basketful of this mud and dissolved it in water to separate the particles of the shining metal. Thus he obtained a very small quantity of gold.

The mud of the said type is abundantly found in that tank and in the neighbouring places.

MUD ANALYSIS

A few years ago, it is reported, a European who visited these parts, discovering the gold muds, bought a few acres of land and carried on some researches. He sent to England a few pounds of this mud to be analysed. What the result was nobody knows. But his reselling the plot of land and departure from Kundarai led to the inference that the analytic result made him give up the idea of opening a gold mine in Kundarai.

According to some experts, the benefit will be too little when compared to the capital required to be invested in gold mining industry here.—United Press.

LAND FEUD ENDS IN SHOOTING AFFRAY

One: Killed And Three Injured

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), December 22.

The report of a long-standing rivalry between two families which culminated, on 10th instant, in a shooting affray as a result of which one person was killed, and three were wounded including a policeman in Mosapeth Village, Mahboobnagar District, is just to hand.

The facts available indicate that certain fields of the village were claimed by two families of the Reddi caste, and the dispute is at present pending in a court of law. On 10th December according to the report one of the parties under police protection proceeded to the fields to reap the harvest. Some persons, supporters of the other claimant, came on the scene and demanded an explanation of this action in the course of which hot words were exchanged which culminated, according to the report, in one side opening rifle fire with the above results.

It is alleged the assailants then decamped, but the police who rushed to the scene succeeded in arresting three persons. Four injured persons have been admitted to Mahboobnagar Hospital where one succumbed and another is in a precarious condition. Investigations are proceeding.—A.P.

GUJERAT CALL TO M. L. A.s

Prominent Congressmen Urge Intercession For Roy's Release

NADIAD, Dec. 19.

"We the undersigned are very anxious about the health of M. N. Roy who is undergoing a sentence of 6 years and who, it is reported, is suffering from low fever and is also spitting blood.

It seems moreover that he has not been given proper treatment. We fear that unless he is transferred to any other jail, his condition would soon become critical.

It is not necessary in demanding the release of Roy that everyone should agree with his political views. Humanity demands his immediate release when his life is in danger.

We also appeal to newly elected M. L. A.'s that they should move a resolution demanding his immediate release and should find out if the treatment is satisfactory."

Prominent Congressmen of Gujarat have signed the appeal.

1 Darbar Gopaldas Desai; 2 Mohanlal Kameshvar Pandya (Surat); 3 Ravishanker Vyas (Borsad); 4 Narsingbhai Isverbhai Patel, (Editor 'Patidar'), (Anand); 5 Ravjibhai M. Patel (Nadiad); 6 Chhotabhai U. Patel, (Ahmedabad); 7 Thakerprasad Pandya, (Baroda); 8 Chimanlal Amin, (Broach); 9 Gangadas Patel, (Sojitra); 10 Jayant K. Roy, (Surat) (B.A.); 11 Ramesh Dixit; 12 Anant Vasudeo Vyas, B.A., LL.B.; 13 Kishorechandra Roy, (Baroda); 14 Navnit Katvala, (Baroda); 15 Mahendra K. Bhatt, M.A., LL.B.; and 16 Jivanlal M. Surti.

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